e the colonizathe heathen, to the latter. advantages take ome jealous, is (so called,) the id so on, until instead of being

States; and owed their exa casures had be the Rev. J. P ary to the India can Indians might rove of send them agricult natives cultiv civilized peo m, let them do Christianity ong the heather the sword or

000 per year, gs, the third part of ardent spirits uch to reform o aken to exile ica or elsewhere s our wish to de nize and civilize

pprove of cole

en there, and the

ters of the gospel f the Colonization is our duty to do ourselves, and the e to all our breth ecure the respect it and good, and rance societies of milar resolution know, that wear m the consider emoved from this

we consider M condintors in the friends of manes advanced a only true safe and all aboling ecedings of resident and S erator and Em

and adopted. RD, President. ary. ORM.

as ever yet effect ntion of the pu s, but to evils urces and secr laid open, a mate and properties ce, without des please the Dev e universe, w gainst vice, ii ne of God's re rticularize, des lititude of spec

calling them ing them in the d to wrath in lie form, and out shows himse erpent, which ong as a pro not only give will even set hi nore zealous being scaled rendered m mpossible, ther n, in respect at and grow be attacked ly our neight wolf, we mu

f we wish then give them warn-cked, that they themselves a upon to destr e apprized, the l, as a sensi its, ' Never thin spike and knoc me of our imbe ' modern reform so ernel as eithe break the back erely tickle him that he may be and they are it will inflame our young men with them e stability of virpon the charac-

IBERATOR. E. Cutler, Exeter mbell, Windham.
y Kimball, Amesryport; Benjamit
l, Salem; Edward
n, New-Bedford Windham

, as they would Il, though they York Observer.

d Jury !- Nar

Benson and Alfred er, Hartford; Wiler, Hartford; Wi-Frederick Ohey, sterbury; Charles Haven. Brooklyn; Charles nt, Poughkeepie; es W. Jonson, El-Eli Hazzard, Ref oorge Bowley, Ge

ierson, Wilming Newark; Abne.

THE LIBERATOR

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

To Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All letters and communications must be post The rule is imperative, in order to shield us e frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, ore, who wish their letters to be taken out of the Office by us, will be careful to pay their post-

a An advertisement making one square, or a and length and breadth, will be inserted th for S1. One less than a square, 75 cents

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Them the Pinladelphia Commercial Intelligencer.] VOL. IV. FANATICISM-DISUNION.

We have frequently repeated that we are advocates of Slavery. We are as as the most frantic abelitionist, in our

a slaves, they are fully adequate to expenses on to insult and impertinence, and would end in anarchy and bloodshed.—Ibid. ead to the certain dismemberment of

religious fanatics. They do not puralanthropy, but from a sense of duty. They deny their right to in-They contemplate, and unless

strest and resentment are not with- in Villa Bella. on. Let the efforts of the Aboso much farther-let them furnish or fear to our Southern brothren-and for disunion. These are not predic-

ment in New-York. In that city, signs are regarded with the most deg, an immense number attended and solutions, strongly condemning the ary and revolutionary designs of the

sm, to effect their purposes.

We implore those who love the fact? everted by religious enthusiasm can manity.

his principles-namely, become crime? ish Parliament, paying more than seen floating from the hold! on of the new law of colored ap- such an occurrence.

han traiterous intentions. never was a time when the people He says-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834.

remove the curse of slavery from bery which immediate abolition would pro- Judge, it is evident that the major part of d: but we cannot regard the course duce, it is only decent honesty to let the them were sent to the towns to the North-fanatical advocates of immediate subject alone altogether. What would be thou without a feeling akin to hor- said in New-England, if some fellow from ployed in agriculture in the centre of the esthe South should be agitating about the land, tates and sleep in the forest, and that in this rehensions are not excited by the in order to stop all factories north of the Po- abominable traffic a great number of persons the Convention by the Secretaries. of this insane and misguided band; tomac, because they employed numerous poor of the first consideration and property in the people—or to deny all the pedlars the privi-Were their schemes practicable, lege of selling wooden clocks? How soon reasons why the Magistrates tolerate and of regard them with more patience; would the person be put down as an intrusive protect this infamous traffic in human flesh. and their efforts are wholly hopeless in meddler! The immediate abolitionist is just such a character. He begins in dishonesty

followers of Garrison are, without ex-[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

THE SLAVE TRADE. This abominable traffic is still carried on the expediency of their course, in Brazil to a considerable extent, notwithe it blindly and recklessly, leaving standing the obligations of laws and treaties to the contrary. The President of the Provinces, as they say, to Providence, ander such influences, they are ince of St. Paul's having sent the Judge of to the evil; for as I have before stated, from make, and do make, any requisite the 6th district to St. Sebastian, to ascertain. f time or money. They establish if possible, where the African negroes, republish tracts, maintain travelling ported to have been landed there and on the rganize schools and colleges, and adjacent beach some months since, were cated in this affair, has his hands tied; oth-

signs are neither more nor less | From the confidential information which I have been able to obtain, more than once, deched, will consummate, the downfal Africans have been landed on the coast to recrumeal. The r project is not only the northward of this port, in the District of ace with the constitution, but with Ubatuba. Near two thousand slaves were des on which it is framed. If they concealed in large huts at a place called must be by revolution.

Cananas, and another near it called Taubathe fear of this interference with their tinga; a great portion of them were sent to ancerns, this violation of the first the towns on the road to Rio de Janeiro, part valued of their chartered rights, remained in the District of this town, and is excited the South against the North. finally it is suspected that Africans still exist

The number of persons implicated is very great,-more than four hundred would be imprisoned providing the law was enforced, es South of the Potomac will strike and this number is composed of people of great wealth and influence, having many riends, relations, &c.; much property would Abolinonists have recently attempted | he lost—interests and animosities set in com-

Neither is it this, nor the fear of implica-(which would be probable enough) that would this city, they prosecute their plans I foresee there is no hope of encountering at let or hindrance. Not a voice, sare in the Justices of Peace either union of sena is raised against them. They go on timent or energy, and that discourages me conventions, organizing societies, entirely. The orders of your Excellency would long since have been executed, had I our dismembered and tottering districts, and not only wink at it, but deny from our country.

givil war will be fomented, and have meditated and vexed myself greatly es crimsoned with the blood of our with one of the worst commissions I could it to the philanthropist and the friend possibly have been employed on, and it vexes

What can I do, Excellent Sir? Issue orders in vain to the Justices of Peace? waste time in formalities? make a show of good We learn that this arch disunionist and intentions, and do nothing? To charge the fanatic is now in this city, busily Justices of Peace with the search warrants rying to get up a Young Men's is useless; to order them to proceed in a olition Society. His mission summary of Police is to expect that no one where he abused his country in | will be convicted, and that they will procure worse than Benedict Arnold ever the evidence of accomplices; going myself slided bim with an idea that the to the different estates in search of negroes ty of all the republic, rests like and issuing search warrants, would produce of Atlas on his shoulders. In light- no good effect, and subject me to responsiorch of anarchy to flame through the bility for exceeding my jurisdiction. I again y sgitator pretends to find an implore your Excellency to give your seria the course of England. Vainly ous attention to what I have laid before you. After all, what Jury would have to judge the will have to effect an entire would support the accusation and prove the

Instead of posting about on It is said that the Africans were employed lamself by the bounty of poor woods. I have been informed of a horrible early-instead of this, like a man ble creatures capsized in a gale, and floated they incur no reproach. Look at horrible; a number of human bodies were his clanking chains to heaven, and sang

Millions of dollars to indem- The immorality on the one hand, and a slaveholders in the West Indies, for multitude of serious considerations on the

South were more awake to their own sts on the subject of Slavery than the nicipal Chambers and Attorneys General, I They seemed almost to shudder at the idea; They are not averse to its gradual have been too long undeceived to expect they said they knew that they should be and they know, as does every hon-that it must be done by themselves owing to the negligence and laziness of some Legislatures and citizens. The and the connivance of others; and even now legates in Virginia has not been after having received the inclosed letter matter, and the press in the from the said judge, communicating to me ath has long been moved on the that he has received information of near two they could not help themselves. I asked my regret to the Convention through you, Any interference, therefore, is im- thousand slaves having been landed on the them if they had enough to eat, and they that I cannot be with you in accordance with nt-it is more-it is treasonable. coast near to S. Sebastian, and appertaining we see the South engaged in her own to the District of Ubatuba, the Magistrate ns, it is the business of the North to assures me that they have not the least alone. She is capable of carrying for- knowledge of this scandalous violation of

Resolved to encounter all difficulties, unbiassed by any private considerations, I will proceed with all activity in the attempt to liberate those miserable Africans from op-pression and barbarous slavery, and will use gressors, and also the Justices who have prevarieated. Grieved as I am that hitherto ill my exertions have been fruitless, I canidly confess to your excellency, that from what I have learned by experience, I foresee little or no good result from my endeavors, the Justices of Peace nothing can be expected, and the Judge, residing at a distance, and having no connexion with these implibut certainly, incorporate their de-the religious system of the country. his mission in the following terms:

| Concealed, the latter reported the result of with energy, enforce the law, and bring to punishment those who thus scandalously seminate immorality in all classes of society confident of impunity as they must be tried by a jury composed of relations, friends, or perhaps accomplices in the same crime. This remedy I expect from the solicitude with which the General Assembly watches over the security and prosperity of the Nation, and therefore request your Excellency to present the enclosed communication of the Judge, together with my observations, for them to resolve that which may appear most for the public good.

DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

The incidents related in the following exisapprobation; and at the time of ting myself, nor the idea of personal danger, erable interest, and our friend will pardon us ple of immediate emancipation from our creed, (which would be probable enough) that would obliterate in my mind the necessity of enforcing those principles of morality, and re-lieving human nature so atrociously vilified.

Slavery, most will admit, has heretofore as a general thing, been looked upon with too lows of a deceitful popularity-but the glo much indifference. But if we may judge from the 'signs of the times,' indifference is wish will not, cannot be accomplished:—for intense interest; and our whole country is his withering frown will blast the designs of becoming awake to this subject,—and to the importance of some more effectual and There is one subject which lies very near not encountered the above mentioned diffi-et must not, may, cannot be much culties. What effect has been produced? what can be expected from Justices who are well aware that Africans exist in their are well aware that Africans exist in their

hands were manacled, and the little girl was brethren, and call upon him to unite in th permitted to come near the fire. He bran- energies to be paralyzed, by the fell demon errand of disunion and bloodshed, in the centre of the estates, and sleep in the Here, Sue," said he, speaking to the little that our professions in reference to this sub girl, "hadn't you rather go with me, than to stay where you was?" "I want to go back," I do most ardently hope that the conven servant mands and waiters, through last year; a vessel loaded with these miserantry, to the tune of several thousand last year; a vessel loaded with these miserasaid she, and burst into tears. "Get away—
tion will appreciate this subject, and by eno pay the lawful holders of proper. with by a vessel off Villa Bella, which imme- the cabin, hid my face and wept. I thought this season. oss of that which they have no diately sent a boat to sink her; on starting of the aged negro, who, as he was passing

'Hail, Columbia, happy land!'

'Oh my God, thought I, how long shall good of our fellow men! sthat they might meet with, through other, render me incapable of reflecting on those who bear the impress and image of God be held as slaves, and weep and mourn away ship in those islands. This is the only mode of doing justice to the owners of property. Let Garrison owners of property. Let Garrison of transmitted to the Minister of Justice, who risen to heaven against her! In the evening. a sum together, or else abandon his implores the government to adopt efficacious after their scanty pittance of a meal had been measures for the remedy of so great an evil. dealt out to them, I went out and conversed with them a long time. I asked them how if they knew that their master had no right invited our friends to convene for the pursaid no. I then went and purchased some my strong desire. said no. I then went and purchased some in strong desire.

I rejoice at the signs of the times, in refwhich they seemed to be very grateful. I
erence to the spread of Gospel principles afthen offered the young woman and the little fecting the cause of the oppressed.

NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The following letters were read at

LETTER FROM MR. ROBERT B. HALL. NEW HAVEN, May 22, 1834.

My DEAR SIR :- It is a source of untergaed regret to me, to assure you, that I shall be unable to be present with you in the solemn convocation which you soon propose to hold, of the friends of immediate and universal emancipation. But, though detained by every means in my power to punish the agthe providence of God from being with you with its most fervent supplications, for the blessing of the Almighty to abide upon you.

It is impossible for me to describe the the reasons pointed out by the Judge, and forward to this Convention, regarding it as I do, as an event pregnant with momentous consequences to untold generations. Upon this meeting, under God, rests the solemn responsibility of determining what shall be the standard of public sentiment in our dear New-England, in reference to the abolition of slavery in this guilty land. And in de-termining what shall be the public sentiment of New-England, you solve, in my estimation, the great question, whether the principles of immediate emancipation shall prevail. New-England,-let them gainsay it who will,

-New-England is the fountain of pure moral sentiment in this nation. It was so in the beginning of our national existence; it is so at this moment; and I trust in God it ever will be; for there are influences abroad here, preserving and parifying, which do not exist elsewhere on the globe. In the light of these sentiments, I look forward, then, with no slight degree of anxiety to the issue of your deliberations. My faith is strong, however, that the pure principles of our cause will be preserved in their freshness and vigor-that strong, uncompromising attachment will be manifested to the simple doctrine which is the very corner-stone of our holy cause. A disposition has appeared within the last year, among many professed friends of the cause, tract of a letter from a correspondent at the to fritter away with needless explanations West, dated December 12, possesses consid-

wish will not, cannot be accomplished :- for now giving way to reflection and the most the blessing of our God will be witcheld, and

Concert of Prayer, in behalf of the colored We implore those who love the fact?

It being impossible for me, to act, without Cincinnati, and started down the river. It observance of this sacred season, must be To the patriot, we would say—
the power of committing any one, which is about to be destroyed; to the about to be destroyed; to the about to be destroyed; and absolutely necessary, what can I do? I light and cheerful, after being confined to nature of our cause, and of the source from the control of the c close study for six months. I enjoyed my which we may expect success. Our cause agers of the New-England Anti-Slavery Soride with great zest for 30 or 40 miles, when is eminently the cause of God; we know city, that I am deeply sensible of the unsuddenly a damper was thrown on my spirits, that he loves it-for we have the evidence of merited respect which they have shown me, clare every person coming into the District free; to possibly have been employed on, and it vexes me so much the more as I am not instigated by the desire of the praise of your Excellentians cannot, by any possibilities slightest good; and must, if the slightest good; and must, if the slightest good; aventuate in ills which none but of the praise of your expectations are the evidence of the praise of your expectation on my spirits, which made me sad all the rest of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the slightest good; and must, if the slightest good opinion nevertheless I much by their politic interval to the praise of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the workings of his Providence, that since the evidence of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the workings of his Providence, that since the evidence of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the workings of his Providence, that since the working of the praise of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the workings of his Providence of the praise of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the workings of his Providence of the praise of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the workings of his Providence of the closest the working of his providence of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the working of his providence of the providence of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the working of his providence of the providence of my journey. The providence of the providence of my journey. After riding 4 or 5 hours, our boat the work in the loves it—for we have the evidence of my journey. The providence of my journey. The provide of my own conscience and respect for hutuckian, leading a horse and driving four has rolled forward with unparalleled velocity, siaves—two large well formed young men, and the friends of the slave have been mulone young negro woman, and one little girl. uplied, even as the drops of the dew. What age, and feeble powers of body and of mind, The young men were bound together at the better means can be devised to reach the wrist, with a large heavy iron band, so that Christian's heart, than to bring him to the they were obliged to follow one another place 'where prayer is wont to be made,' and wherever they went. The young woman's there spread out the wants of his suffering permitted to have her liberty. The man who solemn petition for succor, to his Heavenly was driving them was a slave-dealer, and had Father? It is through the Christian church purchased these with others to drive to the mainly, I firmly believe, that the abolition of New-Orleans market. He ordered them on slavery is to be brought about. While the board. They were thinly clad, but were not church sleeps on, and suffers her powerful dished over them a large heavy loaded whip, and the field away from his presence into one corner of the boat, and sat there shiver-arouse her from this fearful slumber? Tate career. If he follows her offenders? What Attorney, what evidence ing in the wind, all day long. Some one of And has he not declared, that it is his will the passengers asked the slave-dealer how that for this thing also he will be 'inquired the negroes liked to change masters—"Ifow!" of '? Let us, then, realise the importance said he, "they don't mind any thing about it, of this measure, and let our conduct evince

yearly—instead of this, like a man ble creatures capsized in a gale, and floated go and sit down!" said he, in a harsh voice. ergetic and united endeavors, will strive to ates swindling, he will get up contributes swindling, he will get up contributes swindling. I entered into secure a general and punctual observance of

While you are engaged in the holy work. for the advancement of his glory, and the

I am, my dear Sir, with cordial esteem, Your humble co-worker in the best of causes ROBERT B. HALL. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Esq.

LETTER FROM REV. S. S. JOCELYN. NEW-HAVEN, May 24th, 1834. B. C. BACON, Esq.

DEAR SIR-I regret exceedingly my inc bility to attend the New-England Anti-Slatreated cruelly, and they desired very much very Convention at Boston, on the 27th inst. to go back to their old master. I asked them Being one of the individuals who publicly to them as property, any more than he had to poses which will be discussed at your meetne. They said they supposed he hadn't, but ing, it may be proper that I should express

are bought by the sla apable of carrying for the law, or of the existence of newly imported her own civil policy; and unless those interfere, have some hundred millions of newly at their command to pay for the rob
are bought by the sla dress is hopeless.

The reason, and spiritual salvation of the enslaved, and on the information obtained by the aforesaid I suppose, was fear of the lash! These

no sophistry can shake them, no power can retard their progress. Love of popularity, and the esteem of those who are in honorable and public stations, is so universal, that we should, in the sacred cause of Emangine. for the salvation of our country, will soon be tion, be conscious of our danger when we see our principles of abolition deeply interesting the minds of not a few in important stations, who, but a short time since, not only denounced our measures but disputed our principles, so as now to secure in a great degree their consciences, and to lead them to act on the great question of American Slavery-for its overthrow. These men, among whom are many excellent, influential, and I may add, commanding minds, will either come into our Societies, or will, as is already suggested, attempt the formation of another national society, modified in its character, to embrace at once those who shrink from the immediate and death-like grasp with which we must under God lay hold of the monster, who laughs at the tears of the oppressed and riots in the blood of his victims. Should they come to us, fidelity to God, to the oppressed, and to their own souls, demands that we should hold up the simple and piercing doctrine of our Declaration for their adoption. Great kindness, patience and forbearance should be exercised towards men, who, on this subject, seem to look as through the veil which Colonization has placed before all eyes; but until they can

espouse the whole truth, and defend our ' form of sound words,' they cannot claim our confidence, nor expect to direct in our councils. Our watchword, Immediale Emancipation, (said to be so revolting and indefinite,) cannot be bettered. It is the most graphic language descriptive of our doctrine, which man can invent. It must through all circumstances be retained, until it is lost in the jubilee of earth and heaven, when its objects of pity and love shall rise from the dust, and sing the song of deliverance. Whatever may be the course of others, and the attempts which may be made to accommo- Christianity. date their views to the multitude, let us remember that we shall prevail if we trust in the Lord, and lean not to our own under-

and in all our individual duties. I am, dear Sir, yours, In the cause of freedom and of Christ, SIMEON S. JOCELYN.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. EMMONS. FRANKLIN, April 25, 1834.

Mr. B. C. BACON: Sir. - Please to assure the Board of Man- to a civilized community. agers of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, that I am deeply sensible of the undiately, Slavery in the District of Columbia; to decidely, Slavery in the District of Columbia; to decide the columbia of the columbia a peculiar honor and privilege to have a seat in a Convention of such noble patriots and cordial friends of humanity. But my extreme forbid me to go to such a distance from home. and especially forbid me to appear and sit in such a distinguished body of men on such a spectfully to submit the following Report: public and interesting occasion. I have al-ways held and abhorred Slavery as a heinous and detestable crime in its own nature, and a foul blot upon any nation, and especially ipon New-England and the United States and them to devise and adopt the wisest and

I am, S.r, respectfully yours, N. EMMONS.

BIA.

imbia, respectfully reports as follows: The District of Columbia contained in 1830, 6050

esentatives in 1829.

'Instances of death, from the anguish of despair exhibited in the District, mark the cruelty of this

traffic.

Instances of maining and suicide, executed or

attempted, have been exhibited, growing out of this traffic within the District.

Free persons of color coming into the District, are liable to a rest, imprisonment, and sold into slavery for life, for Jail fees, if unable, from ignorance, mistortune, or fraud, to prove their freedom.

Advertisements beginning. We will give cash for one hundred likely young negroes of both sexes, from eight to twenty-five years old, contained in the public prints of the city, under the notice of Congress,

udicate the openness and extent of the traffic.

Scenes of human beings exposed at public vendue are exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the

due are exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the general government.

A grand jury of the district has presented the slave trade as a grievance.

A writer in a public print in the District has set forth: that to those who have never seen a spectacle of the kind (exhibited by the slave trade) no description can give an adequate idea of its horrors.

To such an extent has this trade been carried in 1316, that a member of Congress from Virginia introduced a resultion in the House. That a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of

troduced a resolution in the House, 'That a committee be appointed to inquire into the existence of an inhumen and illegal traffic in slaves carried on in and through the District of Columbia, and report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.'

'The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at their last session, by an almost unanimous vote, expressed the opinion, 'that slavery within the District of Columbia ought to be abolished.'

'Numerous petitions from various parts of the

'A petition was prescuted at the last session of Congress, signed by more than one thousand inhabitants of the District, praying for the gradual abolition of slavery therein.'

The facts stated in this preamble are unquestion-

The Committee do not think it necessary to adduce arguments, to prove that it is the duty of the people of the United States to abolish the atrocious and inhuman system which disgraces the seat of our government. Justice, religion, and humanity, all cry out against it. Its abolition has been deferred so long, not because the people of the United States approve it, but because the citizens of the Northern States have not yet had the moral courage to express the feelings which they really entertain on the subject. It is because they have been unwilling to offend their Southern brethren, by proclaiming disagreeable truths. It is the pusillanimity of the north, which is the soul of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

This system, which is thus supported by the prejudices of the South and the fears of the North, can be abolished, by an open and persevering attack upon it. Nothing is wanting for this purpose, but strennous and united exertion. The people are becoming every day more and more convinced that it ought no longer to be tolerated.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions;

Resolved, That it be recommended to every antislavery society to send a petition to Congress at its next session, for the abelition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the following form of a petition for this purpose is approved by this Convention, and is recommended in cases in which no other form is convenient. To the Honorable Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States, in Congress assembled. The petition of the undersigned, citizens of

respectfully represents—That they consider the toleration of Slavery in the District of Columbia, as inconsistent with justice, humanity, and

Christianity.
Your petitioners will not dwell upon the rights of six thousand fellow men, whom the laws of the United States retain in abject servinde, or the physical, moral, and political evils which spring directly from the Lord, and lean not to our own understanding, nor to the views of those who standing, nor to the views of the views of the views, and blood; so far at least as to humor, for the time being, the errors and prejudices which this District is the seat, is an enomous abuse which calls loudly for redress. The District of Columbia is a great market to which human flesh and blood are almost daily sent for sale, from the meighboring States, and there sold again to supply the markets of the more remote South. Your petitioners need not call to your recollection the cruelties which accompany this traffic, the fetters which dom to guide us in all our public assemblies, bind the Slaves, the whips with which they are drivbind the Slaves, the whips with which they are driv-en, the auctions at which they are sold. These are sights often before your eyes. Poblic and private prisons in the District are crowded with the wretch-ed subjects of this trade. Besides this, the permis-sion of this traffic often leads to the enslaving of free men, who are sometimes kidnapped by vio-lence, and sometimes sold under the laws which Congress permits.

Congress permits. Congress permits.

The laws in relation to people of color, which have been passed by the city of Washington, and suffered by Congress, are inhuman and disgraceful

JOHN BLAIN, Chairman

REPORT ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Committee on the Domestic Slave Trade of the United States, ask leave re-

The Federal Constitution, in the same

clause, which empowers Congress to regulate commerce with foreign countries and the Indian tribes, also authorizes it to regulate com-It is my sincere desire and ardent prayer, merce among the several States. The three that God would afford his presence and di- subjects, foreign commerce, commerce with ection to the honorable Convention, and the Indian nations, and between the different States, stand on precisely the same footing. est measures to obtain their benevolent and It was so well understood at the time of framing the constitution, that the power to abolish the foreign slave trade was conferred by the above-mentioned clause, that it was SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUM- thought necessary by dealers in the flesh of foreigners, and by their patrons and instiga-The Committee on Slavery in the District of Co- tors, the slaveholders here, to except from the operation of that clause, the trade to Africa and other places abroad. 'Twenty years' This District, it cannot be disputed, is under the continuance of unutterable woes and unpunexclusive jurisdiction of the government of the Uni ishable crimes, was stipulated and guaranted States. That government, therefore, has the teed by us to the republican masters and tradlose, and in the hereditary possession one of the planks, the smell she emitted was through the streets of Washington, raised in which it will not be my privilege to bear right of abolishing slavery there. And the people ers of slaves. And this plenary indulgence in which it will not be my privilege to bear a part, may the blessing of the Highest over-shadow you, and direct all your deliberations the guilt and shame of the further continuance of the of the items in that price of principle, which The toleration of slavery at the seat of govern- the North paid for the Union! How comment has rendered it the centre of a great traffic in pletely does this fact put the seal of hypocslaves, and led to other enormous abuses. The risy upon that boast, which has been so often great duty of abolishing slavery and the slave trade made by masters in the slave States, and still n the District of Columbia, will be evident from the oftener by their apologists in the free, that following preamble to resolutions on the subject, introduced by Mr. Miner, before the House of Rep. Virginia did petition his majesty George the III. to prohibit the foreign traffic, which his Whereas the laws in respect to slavery within majesty in Council refused to do. Even if the District have been almost entirely neglected; this were done with earnestness, good faith, from which neglect, for nearly 30 years, have grown and right motives, which we deem very proband right motives, which we deem very probirom which neglect, for nearly 30 years, have grown numerous and gross corruptions.

Slave dealers, gaining confidence from impunity, have made the seat of federal government their head quarters for carrying on the domestic slave trade.

The public prisons have been extensively used, (perverted from the purposes for which they were erected,) for carrying on the domestic slave trade.

Officers of the federal government have been employed, and derive employments from carrying on the domestic slave trade. Officers of the receral government have been employed, and derive emoluments from carrying on the domestic slave trade.

Private and secret prisons exist in the district for carrying on the traffic in human beings.

The trade is not confined to those who are slaves for life; but persons having a limited time to serve, are bought by the slave dealers, and sent where reduction and measure of the Government, dress is hopeless.
Others are kidnapped and hurried away before and upon every important interest of society, our sorrow and indignation cannot fail to be

acquired an ascendency in the Government, of earthly ambition, (including as it does the in Ohio, control of the purses and employments of the 'I will now relate briefly a few facts of a different people, and the honors and emoluments of the Government,) was given as a bounty for murder, and every other crime destructive and brutalizing to the bodies and souls of

to restrain it, does not differ essentially from the foreign. In its great and leading characteristics, it is the same. It is commenced and attended in its progress by the same heart-breaking separations from kindred, friends, and home—the same terror, anguish, He con and despair; it is conducted with the same violence, kidnapping, and in case of resistance or pursuit, murder and massacre, as in Africa; and it is unquestionably accompanied with more fraud than was ever perpetrated on the African coast. Your Committee feel it their duty, at the risk of being thought tedious, to illustrate by facts the tremendous guilt and misery of this business.

Hezekiah Niles, Esq. editor and publisher of the Baltimore Weekly Register, is situated in the focus of the domestic slave trade. He has ever shown himself, though a feeling, yet a faithful apologist of slaveholders. His testimony, therefore, so far as it is against those persons, and their agents and protegees, (for slave traders are nothing more,) is peculiarly valuable. It is the confessions of the adversary. To that testimony your committee invite your attention.

In the Register for 1829, vol. 35, p. 4, we of 'Kidnapping.'

has become a LARGE BUSINESS. Establishments are made at several places in Maruland and Virginia, at which they are sold like cattle. These places of deposit are strongly built, and well supplied with iron thumbserews and gags, and ornamented with cowter's corpse. se states permit the traffic, and it is suf-

ed a number of cases, from which your Com- weeks died of a broken heart. mittee select a few, recommending to all who

ed for transportation to Georgia, with a cofile about to start, attempted to escape, by jumping out of the window of a garret of a three-story brick tavern in F street, about day break in the morning, and that in the fall she had her back and both arms broken. I remarked that I did not wonder; and inquired whether it had not killed her? to which he replied that ke norderstood she was dead, and that the Georgia-men had gone off with the others. The relation of this shocking disaster excited considerable agitation is my mind, and fully confirmed the sentiments, then its victims when its victims are to leave a wife, a sister, or children whom they have to leave a wife, a sister, or children whom they love. I hope no one will smile unbefreivingly when multiplied horrors added to slavery, when its victims are bought and sold, frequently for distant destinations, with as much indifference as four-footed beasts. Supposing this to be a recent occurrence, and being desirous of seeing the mangled slave before she was burned, I proceeded with baste early on the follow-Calling at one ing morning in search of the house. Calling at one mear where the catastrophe occurred, I was informmoon a bed on the floor, and covered with a white woollen blanket, on which were several spots of blood, which I perceived was red, notwithstanding the opacity of her skin. Her constenance, though was to carry them down to New-Orleans. Several of their relatives and acquaintances came down to the relative and the relative and the relative and the relative doubtedly been well set and dressed, but from her doubtedly been wen set and displaced the bones so that they were perceptibly crooked. I have since been suffermed by the mayor of the city, who is a physical displaced to the boat, and then return to them, when the same scene would be cian, and resides not far distant from the place, that he was called to visit her immediately after her fall ; and found besides her arms being broken, that the lower part of her spine was badly shattered, so that it was very doubtful whether she would ever be eaplied, 'No; no mare than I am now.' I asked her, what was the cause of her doing such a frantic act.

She answered, 'They brought me away with two of -I was so confused and 'istracted, that I didn't know hardly what I was about but I didn't want to

of with them to Carolina.

I was informed that the slave trader, who had purchased her near Bladensburgh, gave her to the landlerd as a compensation for taking care of her. Thus lerd as a compensation for taking care of her. Thus her family was dispersed from north to south, and herself nearly torn in pieces, without a shadow of hope of ever seeing or hearing from her children again. "He that can behold this poor woman, (as a respectable critizen of Washington afterwards re-

'I have been informed by several persons in the District of Columbia, that a woman who had been sold in Georgetown, cut her own throat ineffectually, while an her way in a back to the same depository; and that on the road to Alexandria, she completed her nursuse by cutting it again most silly?

I have shall see my children again. Oh! what shall I do!? The poor creature shrieked and tossed shall I do!? The poor creature shrieked and tossed her purpose by cutting it again mortally.'

'A statement was published in the Bultimore ago, that a female slave who had been sold in Maryland, with her child, on had of her, she was nearly a quarter of a r

"In a very late work, entitled 'Transatlantic comprising visits to the most interesting seenes in North and South America and the West Indies, with notes on negro Slavery and Canadian Emigration, by Capt. J. E. Alexander, of the British Army, London, 1833,' we find the following passage:

The most remarkable circumstance connected with slavery in America is the following. A planter in Louisiana, of forty years standing, assured me there are a set of miscreauts in the city of Neweans, who are connected with the slave traders Orleans, who are connected with the stave traders of Cuba, and who at certain periods proceed up the Mississippi as far as the Fourche mouth, which they descend in large row boats, and meet off the coast slave ships. These they relieve of their cargoes, and returning to the main stream of the Mississippi, they drop down it in covered flat bottomed boats or arks, and dispose of the negroes to those

vention, the Rev. Amos A. Phelps, agent of American Anti-Slavery Society, rose and said that he had just had the privilege of seeing this woman who still survives; that one of her arms and honds was perceptibly crooked, as Dr. Torrey described it at the time; that she had become the mother of three children by her bushand who was not sold; that her master, who gave her away as above at that her master, who gave her away as above, allured by the children, had recently laid claim to them and their mother!

in proportion as they committed crime; the the editor of the New-York Emancipator, removed, the other was but ous they may be. Mr. Forbes says, that he his friends and acquaintance. This is all. ers, and to close upon their captives. right to give law to a free country, in propor- dated April 23, 1834, states the following for a little while, and that he would soon see has known white witnesses, whose love of It is exceedingly rare that one hears more. statutes of the old slave-breeding and states and the state of the old slave-breeding and states are the state of the old slave-breeding and states. tion as they violated the rights of freedom; case, as among the disclosures made in the him again. The boy became uneasy at the truth, justice and humanity, impelled them I was once present, when a woman cried that trading southern states provide every and thus political power, the dearest object late remarkable discussion at Lane Seminary unwonted absence of his playmate. He was to come forward, and enabled them to defy she was free, and had been kidnapped. A for rendering man-merchandizing east

But the domestic trade, which is now carried on in these States, without an attempt to restrain it, does not differ essentially from a sold for an uncommonly high price—about 17 or 800 dollars. He had a wife whom he tenderly up to despair. He drooped a few weeks, court, he can seldom from these causes have loved-and from whom he was determined not to part. During the progress of the sale, he saw that a certain man was determined to purchase him. He went up to him and said, "If you buy me, you must how my wife to be feel, and the said of t out my wife too, for I can't go without her. If you will only buy my wife, I will go with you willingly, ut if you don't, I shall never be of any use to you. you don't, I shall never be ef any use to you, utinued to repeat the same expression for some The man turned upon him, and with a sneer time. The man turned upon him, and with a sheet and a blow, sald, 'Begone, villain! don't you know you are a slave?' The negro felt it keenly. He retired. The sale went on. He was finally struck.

The clare again accosted his new ter, and besought him with great earnestness and ing to buy his wife, saying, that if he would only hat, he would work for him hard and faithfully, would be a good slave—and added with much em-phasis, 'If you don't, I never shall be worth any thing to you.' He was now repelled more harshiy than before. The negro retired a little distance from his master, took out his knife. cut his throat from ear

we were indebted on yesterday for so much very likely to do the same. interesting information, touching the disrenutable exclusion of colored persons from rese was yet a resident there.

A woman, a cook belonging to a gentleman on the Eastern Shore, was sold by him A member of this convention, who forfind the following statement, under the head to Georgia. The first time he entered his The Winehester (Va.) Republican has an intersecting narrative of a case of kidoapping, in which a woman was rescued, though the wretch who sold her some was rescued, though the wretch who sold her some instruction a trader in human flesh escaped. Dealing in slaves to a trader in human flesh escaped. Dealing in slaves the part of this advantage, which was within his own knowledge, he having interfered to prevent the unrighteous stantaneously. Then, with the same instruction at trader in human flesh escaped. Dealing in slaves the man in the part of this advantage, which was within his own knowledge, he having narrative of a case of kidoapping, in which a carving knife, quite through the breast, and he fell dead in a state of pregnancy at the time. She stated that the man in whose houses he resided, together with the man in whose houses he resided, together with the man in whose houses he resided, together with the man in whose houses he resided, together with the man in whose houses he resided, together with the man in whose houses he resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose houses he resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house in a state of pregnancy at the time. She stated that the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together with the man in whose house she resided, together wit ment, she slashed her arm in the part opposite to the elbow, severing the flesh, cords and arteries, and fell and expired on her mas-

Dr. Jesse Torrey, of Philadelphia, one of the District of Columbia, of the case of a oath that a certain free colored man, resid-Dr. Jesse Torrey, of Philadelphia, one of the District of Columbia, of the case of a the carried to the carried to the South, pined away, and in a few vertisement. The accused was brought be-

The case of another husband in Washinghear this report, to read Dr. Torrey's book, ton, in the same District of Columbia, was 'A youth, having learned the subject on which I narrated to the same gentleman, by a memwas occupied, and being prompt to communicate whatever he might meet with relative to it, informed and departure of his wife, he became, from the construction of the same gentleman that by a conspiracy of one or two needy and they placed her with the child in the chaise, and rebeing an industrious and sober man, a drunkard, and in a short time crazy, and remains so.

Your Committee recur with a painful satisfaction to the testimony of Mr. Stanton's

I say, that slaves can love. There is no class of the The above facts illustrate this truth. Mr. Benton, of whom I spoke above, tells me, that while prosecuting his agency in Missouri, he was applied to in more than a hundred instances by slaves, who were ed that it had been three weeks since it took place, and that the woman was still living. I found the house, and having obtained permission of the landlord to see her. I was conducted by a lad to her room. On entering the room, I observed her lying upon a bed on the floor, and covered with a white bordering on frenzy. Mr. B. related the following. children, their brothers and their sisters. Knowing it will be high time, that Congress should retions of sorrow were simple but natural. The wept and embraced each other again and agai Two or three times, they left their companions would proceed a little distance from the boat, as repeated. This was kept up for more than an hor Finally, when the boat left, they returned hor weeping and wringing their hands, and making exer-exhibition of the most repeat of the most repeated. on of the most poignant grief. Take the ollowing facts as illustrative of the deep feeling of following facts as illustrative of the deep feeling of pable of walking again, if she should survive. The fady of the mayor said she was awakened from sleep by the fall of the woman, and heard her heavy strugging groans. I inquired of her, whether she was asleep when she sprang from the window? She replied, 'No; no more than I am now.' I asked her, what was the cause of her doing such a frantic act. She missered, 'Then brought me areas with two of slaves on their way to Georgia. Before leaving Halifax, I heard that the drivers had purchased a supplyer of slaves in that vicinity, and start-She answered, 'They brought me away with two of chased a number of slaves in that vicinity, and start-any children, and would not let me see my husband— they didn't sell my husband, and I didn't want to go: ably overtake them in an hour or two. Before coming up with the gang, we saw at a distance a col I was so confused and istracted, that I alout I mg up with the gang, we say it a constant of know hardly what I was about—but I didn't want to senale, whose appearance and actions attracted my go, and I fumuted out of the window;—but I am notice. I said to the stage-driver, (who was a colored man,) 'What is the matter of that woman, is cored man, I what is the matter of that woman, is the cray'! 'No massa,' said he, 'I know her, it ored man,) 'What is the matter of that woman, is the crazy?' 'No massa,' said he, 'I know her, is —. Her master sold her two children this morn ng to the soul-drivers, and she has been foll a respectable critizen of Washington afterwards remarked.) and listen to her unwarnished story without a bumid eye, possesses a souter heart than I do." The soul-drivers have got them. Master would sell the line without now, this critical respectable critical and the sould refer to the critical respectable. them. I told him I could'nt live without my charge. I tried to make him sell me too; --but he be her arms about with maniae wildness—and beat her bosom, and literally cast dust into the air, as she moved towards the village. At the last glimpse I had of her, she was nearly a matter of a mile from wing handfulls of sand around her, with the same phrenzied air." Here we have an exhibit

tion of a mother's feelings on parting with her On the subject of the dreadful apprehensions under which slaves, and even free negroes in free states labor, in consequence of this edious trade, Dr. Torrey relates a remarkable instance. An African youth, in the city of Philadelphia, lately cut his throat, almost mortally, merely from the apprehension, as he said, of being sold. This information zens of Philadelphia, who had personal knowledge of the fact.

who want them. Vol. 2, p. 25.

† Portraiture of Domestic Slavery in the United
States—Philadelphia, published by the Author, 1817.

† After this part of this report was read to the Conthe the boys, which is not surpassed by the most affecting incident recorded in the annals of the African trade. The boys were tenderly attached to each other, and constant compan-

* Rev. William Menre of Portland. John Frost of Whitesboro', N. Y.

dred with equal profit and impunity; and that himself to be free!

publican seminaries of learning, has related not the most extensive in its effects, is the try for sixteen years, and no contradiction, kidnapped at New Orleans, and committed than to the entrance of Georgia or the P to your Committee the following case. It great temptation and facility which it affords or even qualification of his statements has to the calaboose, preparatory to being sold sissippi to these men. occurred in Maryland, his native state, while for kidnapping freemen, both in the slave been attempted. This is the best proof that and sent into the interior. He supposes that It is true that 'free papers,' as the and free states. Some examples will prove they will admit of none-He says: and illustrate this proposition.

kitchen after the tidings were received by has communicated to your Committee a case, taining an advertisement of a runaway slave, her, which she resisted with such violence that she known several of them as stewards on board fail in the action, shall pay to the One of your Committee; was informed by and presented himself before a judge of the United States Court in the District, and made over her eyes, that she seized his check with her fore the judge, and upon the testimony of fore the judge, and upon the testimony of the blows which a gentleman, who saw her the this miscreant, and an accomplice, he was day previous to the seizure, has since informed me was not there before. She said, while she was strugadjudged a slave, and was carried south, in gling against them, and screaming the man in gling against them, and screaming the man in whose house she lived bawled out, 'Choak the by a conspiracy of one or two needy and they placed her with the child in the chaise, and refused profligate men with a domestic slave trader, two who belonged to the house, carried her off in other seaports of the United States, passing through any free colored man in any state may be, and a very considerable number annually is kidnapped according to law! The liberty of colored free men has not been sufficiently guarded by the laws of the United States, nor of any of the separate states; for in none, aven of the free states are the colored free men has not been sufficiently guarded by the laws of the United States, and the bouse, carried her off in the canadaler, who brought them to the ed, to the man-dealer, who brought them to the city of Washington. She stated that one of her captors do her neck, and that one rode each side, on horse to her neck, a guarded by the laws of the United States, nor to any of the separate states; for in none, even of the free states, on the question of liberty or slavery, is the supposed slave allowed a trial by jury, any more than he is on the question of life and death in the slave states. New-York has lately provided for such trial where a man is claimed as a slave, but it seems to be considered very doubtful if the individual tribundance of the trial where a man is claimed as a slave, but it seems to be considered very doubtful if the individual tribundance of the trial where a man is claimed as a first may be refused to comply with. She affirmed that he offered ber to any body about her being free, which she refused if the judicial tribunals of that state will sustain the enactment. If they should not, it will be high time, that Congress should revise the act for restoring men to slavery, who have escaped from it, so that it may not be used as an instrument for selection of the state of the state of the state of the state of the safety with the safety with the purpose of communicating to his father his situation; but this project failed, for the letter was torn away from him and destroyed, and he very serverely flogged. He then lost most every hope; but at length the above Peter Smith; was kidnapped again in this garden of paradise of freedom, and being lodged in the same cell with him, he communicating to his father his situation; but this project failed, for the letter was torn away from him and destroyed, and he very serverely flogged. He then lost most every hope; but at length the above Peter Smith; was kidnapped again in this garden of paradise of freedom, and being lodged in the same cell with him, he communicating to his father his situation; but this project failed, for the letter was torn away from him and destroyed, and he very serverely flogged. He then lost most every hope; but at length the above Peter Smith; was kidnapped again in this garden of paradise of freedom, and being lodged in the same cell with him, he communicating to his father his situation; but this project failed, for the letter was torn away from him and destroyed, and he very serverely flogged.

If the judicial tribunals of that state will be above Peter Smith; was kidnapped again in this garden of paradise of freedom, and being lodged in the same cell with him, he communication away from him and destroyed, and he very serverely flogged.

If the purpose of communicating to his father his situation; but this project failed, tor the letter was torn away from him and destroyed, and he very serverely flogged.

If the purpose of communication is all the purpose of communication; but this project fled from ecclesiastical tyranny, or to their descendants; for no length of time, no number of generations, can by the slave code render the posterity of slaves free! Or, sup- known it sooner, he would have taken h pose the British Parliament should pass an extra reduce these states to colonial depend-been satisfied of his being free. One Slave-Trader, act to reduce these states to colonial dependence once more. We should fight, immediately, and justly. And what does this show? It shows that the reclaiming of fugirender our purse to a highwayman, who

points a pistol at our breast. The following is from the testimony of the Rev. George Bourne, in a recent publica- he replied that the customs of his part of the tion; abounding with useful and afflicting

details. while one whips the citizen along as fast as the There, by an understanding with the juder, who SHARES in the spoil, all possibility of utercourse with his friends is cut off. At the car-iest possible period, the captive is sold to pay the elonious claims of the law, bought through jugglery ome of their accomplices in iniquity, who fill every art of the Southern States with fraud, rapine and slood.

Mr. Bourne mentions several other cases, where the most subtle frauds, and the most

Mr. Munro and Mr. Forbes, whose testimony has before been referred to, concur in declaring that the practice of whites to search any colored persons, bond or free, male or upon the laws of those states, must be aware that this right of search would necessarily result from them. This is very important in attached to them. its bearing on the kidnapping branch of the Domestic Trade. For generally speaking, a free colored man deprived of his free papers, can entertain very little hope of vindicating his freedom. Your Committee are

* Mr. Abner Forbes, teacher of the Boston Grammar and writing school for colored youth.

† Bourne's Picture of Slavery in the United States
p. 121, Middletown, Con. E. Hunt. 1834.

Mr. Henry B. Stanton, in a recent letter to quiet his sorrow. When the traded lad was favor of the slave, however clear or notoriagain assured that he would come back. This persecution, to give their evidence amidst the gentleman of respectable character attempt- lucrative. Thus they authorize the pacified him only to increase his alarm, when hisses of the whole court-house. When it ed to inquire into the particulars of her case, courts to issue under seal, certificates a character, showing the unspeakable crucity of this traffic in its operations upon staves left behind. The following was related during our debate by Andrew Benton, a member of the theological department, who was an agent of the S. S. Union for two or three years in Missouri. A master in St. Louis sold a layer at agricultural solution and the particulars of the two or three years in Missouri. A master in St. Louis sold a layer at agricultural solution and the particulars of the whole contributes. The whole contributes. The whole contributes. The whole contributes of the whole contributes. The whole contributes of the whole contributes. The whole contributes of the whole contributes. The whole solution is considered that the sheriffs and constable was reduced to he doubt to be solved the whole contributes. The whole solved that the sheriffs and constable that the sher lave at auction, to a driver who was collecting men cred affection, was repeated with less and with, and can never, on the score of expense, ities of any kind. Woolfolk's servants fol- ful commerce. The inhuman, and less effect, until the lad lost all confidence in compete with his master-that even if he low him, armed with pistols and daggers. than heathen principles, universal in the up to despair. He drooped a few weeks, court, he can seldom from these causes have kidnapping of freemen is common all over and deemed to be a slave, and shall he pined away and expired. His heart was legal counsel-and that at last he is to be this country, and prevails to an extent of competent as a witness, whether slave. judged by a slaveholder-it must be seen which few are aware.

> One of the objections to the domestic slave that gentleman has recorded is the more val- -and it is not known where.* trade, most grievous in its nature, though uable, as it has been before the whole coun- A colored seaman of Boston, was lately 'The others whom I found in the same garret,

> > a large scar upon her forehead, occasioned by one

his freedom, had commenced; and that, if he had to whom he had been offered, was however so con-

eing asked, how he could bear then to retain him, and bound down the river. After some hesita were such that these things are not minded?

were such that these things are not minded much.'

'Mi. Cooper, one of the representatives to congress from Delaware, assured me that he had often been afraid to send one of his servants out of his

lity of resemblance, or rather identity of the American Slave Trade and the African Slave terwards this gentleman fell a victim to the choles rred to He says-

attainment of prisoners, for sale and expertati revolting cruelties, are by turns displayed.

The Committee recommend the whole book in the respective stations, near the coasts.

The Committee recommend the whole book is the respective stations, near the coasts.

The America and the west more, in maryidad and provided in minimal polarizations are the same drama is now performed in minimal polarizations. The arrival of the Man-Traffickers, laden free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months in the provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months are provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months are provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months are provided as some free persons of color were carried off from lished within a few months are provided as some free persons of color were carried off fro with eash, at their respective stations, near the coasts of a great American water, called justly, by Mr. Randolph, 'a Mediterranean sea,' or at their several to the attention of anti-slavery friends.

author probes with a firm hand, this feversore of the body politic.

of a great American water, cancer justly, by an.

Randolph, 'a Mediterranean sea,' or at their several
inland posts, near the dividing line of Maryland and
Delaware, (at some of which they have grated prisons for the purpose) is the well known signal for the professed kidnappers, like heasts of prove professed kidnappers, like beasts of proy, to com-mence their nightly invasions upon the fleecy flocks; female, whom they meet in the slave states, slaves throughout the sandy regions, from the westis universal; and indeed any one who reflects terror and consternation amongst both freemen ess animals,' or human blood-hounds, when over-

> On the subject of the difficulty of a kidnapped free man or woman holding any O'er the land of the free, and the home of the—slave. communication, by which assistance could be procured, Mr. Munro states the following private depravity, to keep up this abominafacts, as having come under his own observation.

at the highest, and to defy the power of language adequately to give it utterance. By these provisions combined, the slave States

Your Committee have entered into these and acknowledged, that any free colored Mr. Jude Hall, a colored man of New ing free men. Thus any colored have authentic details, notwithstanding their pain- man, without his certificate in his pocket, is Hampshire, a valiant soldier during the whole be imprisoned by any white, and if no ful nature, with the hope of convincing some a slave-not of one man, but of every man of our revolutionary war, and at the time of witness appears, he must be sold to of those persons, who are in the habit of re- he meets! Such are some of the conse- his death a pensioner of the United States, advertising, jail fees, and for apprehe plying to all instances when presented sin- quences of substituting a bit of parchment lost three sons by kidnapping from New him. The laws in some states are gly, that they are of doubtful authority, or for that great law of God, that all men are England vessels. One of them, after ten scientious as to direct that in such case that they are too rare to be reasoned upon. free, that universal law, which the Roman years bondage, escaped to England, and shall be sold only for a term of years The feelings of that person are not to be code in its worst estate fully acknowledged, wrote from there a few years ago, an account the above expenses; but all account envied, nor his principles admired, who can- and applied to the condition of slavery in of his being sold by his captain, of his con- practice agree that this restriction is not be affected even by a solitary instance that empire; so that there, in the worst of tinuance in slavery during the above period, ally nugatory. Once sold, they are to of excessive and deliberate barbarity, es- times, every man was presumed to be free, of his escape thence, and of his success and Georgia and other states more south pecially when he knows that the same tyrant until the contrary were proved. Here he is prosperity after arriving in England, where disposed of as entire slaves, to these to ear, and fell, weltering in his blood!—Can.slaves who has committed one, may commit an hun-presumed to be a clave, unless he proves he had become the captain of a coasting ves-know not the contrary, or disregard in sel, and was happily married. This news do; and after this they must inevitable A member of this Convention,* to whom half a million of owners are at liberty, and Your Committee would now recur to the was received after the death of the father. main slaves for the residue of their work of Dr. Torrey. The evidence which The other two, if living, are still in slavery, The awful motto was not more applical

his captain, a Scotchman named Bulkley, was called, are some protection so long a privy to the outrage. There he remained in are retained, but what are they won A member of this convention, who formerly resided in the District of Columbia, has communicated to your Committee a case, which was within his own knowledge, he

This sailor saw in the prison nine colored person for him, who shall sue for the men, whom he knew to be free, having dom of the slave, in case such slave of northern vessels. Two of them belong- DOUBLE COSTS, and no slave can proed to Boston, one to Portland, and three to such action without first giving security to be sold. The witness adds the following With such multiplied impediments in hoped may operate, if not as a help to reform free men held in bondage, will be colored seamen, both against their own offi- have a white man in some states to cers, and the cuitiffs who infest the shores of cute for them; in all, they must have the Mississippi.

badoes' parents, and likewise arrived in Boston as of them as effectually as if they were be Turel, Mr. — Giles, and Mr. Thomas Clark town clerk; and by the Governor of this state, demanding him without delay, he was returned to his native town, Boston, where all these other persons mittee are indebted to a member of his manding him witho belonged.

The following is from Mr. Stanton's letter. 'A member of this institution, recently visiting among the colored people of Cincinnati, entered a mined to fulfil his natural duty towards house where was a mother and her little son. The mined to fulfil his natural duty toward scientious, that he refused to purchase him or the lad who was with him (before mentioned) being confident that they were illegally enslaved.² wretched appearance of the house and the extreme poverty of its immates induced the visitor to suppose that the husband of the woman must be a drunkard. Thave been assured by a gentleman of the highshow? It shows that the reclaiming of lugitive and self-emancipated slaves, is an affair of mere power, and not of right; and is submitted to on the same principle that we surmitted to on the same principle that the following circumstances. About the nother, and begin the following circumstances. About the nother that the following circumstances. that he was free born, and had been kid- two years ago, one evening, her husband was sitting napped from one of the New-England states, who mapped from one of the New-England states, who was well educated, and who, he had no doubt, was born as free a man as himself or my informant. Upon him, and bound down the river. After some nestitation ne consented to go. She heard nothing from him for more than a year, but supposed he had been kidnapped. Last spring. Dr. _____, a physician of Cincunati, being at Natchez, Miss. saw this negro in a high pediction of the property of drove of slaves, and recognized him. He ascertained, from conversation with him, that he had bee 'Nothing is more common than for two of these white pattners in iniquity. Satan-like, to start upon the prowl, and if they find a freeman on the road, to demand his certificate, tear it in pieces or secrete it. It appears by the following passage, that
Dr. Torrey was powerfully struck by that
resemblance, or rather identity of the Amerii, he saw the wife of the negro, and engaged to take Trade, which your Committee have asserted. He says—

'Thomas Clarkson states, in his History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, that the arrival of slave ships, on the coasts of Africa, was the uniform signal for the immediate commencement of wars for the attainment of prisoners, for sale and expressions.

The attainment of removed cruel deceit states that the arrival of slave ships, on the coasts of Africa, was the uniform signal for the immediate commencement of wars for the attainment of prisoners, for sale and expressions.

The affect tempted to recover this negro. No tides have since been made to recover this negro. No tides have since been heard from him since the return of Dr. — The support of the same

Philadelphia in two years. Five with great pers. It may be considered as some ir several difficulty and expense had been released, the power of that story that it should be a several difficulty and expense had been released. The rest were still in bondage.

ilies have been attacked by night, knocked touching the condition and fate of our tending their ravages, (generally attended with blood, and sometimes murder,) and spreading traces behind, except trails of their blood.

The following is traces behind, except trails of their blood. The following is from a recent publication. He further says, on the authority of an 'in- tion.+ genuous slave-trader,' which reminds us of the title of a comedy, ('Honest Thieves,')
that 'several thousand free citizens of these
United States, and half the server of t taken, which is rare, by the messengers of the law, are generally found armed with instruments of death, sometimes with pistols with latent spring daggers under them. in this land of freedom.'

The laws of the slave states concur with

Affidavit of Robert Roberts of Boston. In the droves, which are marched inland from Maryland south, and from the prisons,

Mr. Barbadoes of Boston.

*One of the four persons previously mentioned by Mr. Barbadoes.

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O ye who enter here, abandon home

friends in the city, who obtained his release. general in slave states, is that a slave,

sureties and witnesses, either of w a farthing? Supposing him by some n

him-it affords the means of get . Dead men tell no tales,' is likewise tru

From a manuscript for which your 0

vention," we extract the following case. A gentleman of Baltimore was the fi extreme and gave her an excellent education she grew up a very accomplished er, who was the executor, destroyed the icil of the will and the modesty of the m and when she was about to become a er, sold her for an enhanced price to L

Many cases have been stated of sh whose masters had voluntarily co with them to give them eman when they should have earned a fe sum, (the full value of their persons, and above their usual tasks; and after bad earned and paid it over, have sold to a, and removed them to a safe distance. efforts cruel deceit seems to be resorted to for

The affecting case of a barber, who tempted to cut his throat on being in that he was sold, when he had just ? Mr. Stroud, author of the Sketch of South- to his master the last of the purchase found its way into those vehicles of information Torrey says, that in many cases whole fam- tion, which systematically suppress the

A master had repeatedly promit becoming so much the sooner a however, his heart grew sick. sharper than a serpent's tooth, relaxed the his arm, and poisoned his coarse and st. The master, to revive his spirits and resto or, finally promised with unwonted so

* Rev. George Bourne.

h' Speech of David L. Child, Esq. at the niversary of the N. E. A. S. S. published by ton Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society for fusion of Truth, 1834.'

The slang in num angaged in the Mis on the Mis gro traders in drivers in the man description of the man descriptio

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rdinary cargo appears to be from one about a mouth since. me has yet told the secrets of an . Ime-

ged into the river-and sunk, by the weight of their chains, and the current rapid. They My informant conversed with panied a eargo of slaves from a, round, by sea, to N. Otleans, and sailors treated them most

main they loudly boast of it, as an evidence of mention is it so had that Christians may humanity.'

What a condemnation of the general practice of their of these facts

ssarily different, I They are stowed away hter, and sister in the land,

at-Slavery Reporter, facts may be found . The Mexicans complain with justice that instead

Letters on Slavery, by Rev. John Rankin.' p.

ting to several hundred dollars, he The slave fiel to work once more energy. He toiled long and hard, blessed day dawned, on which, active supparently stupid—but others weeping over the be carried to New-Orleans; and to a free man, inconceivable. Many respectable planters in Louisiana have themselves was destined to receive—not his form, but a new suit of chains. The man told his tale to the trader; how many persons now residing at the South, that if the planters could not sell and send off a few slaves annually, to make up the deficiency of income from their agriculture, they would be obliged to abandon immediately so bad a system of labor, the was offen deferred hopes would be blasted attended him in the most touching lander the sacrilegious bargain. But in in the heart of a slave trader, prayers and tears were vain, the seperate. He told the dealer that if some or the other of them must die; women.

cerate. He told the dealer that if we find fire warning. The trader d, and said 'the liked such a spirty went on board a vessel, and, eming in that delicious climate, the safe upon the deck. In the dead ave contrived to rid himself of his oped until he grasped on axe, and over the sheeping man. He waked urpose. 'Then God kave mercy ave trader. 'God will not have the sheeping man. He waked urpose. 'Then God kave mercy ave trader. 'God will not have the sheeping man. He waked urpose. 'Then God kave mercy ave trader. 'God will not have the sheeping man. He waked urpose. 'Then God kave mercy ave trader. 'God will not have the sheeping man. He waked urpose. 'Then God kave mercy ave trader. 'God will not have the sheeping man. He waked urpose. 'They extend from the bands to the feet, being fastented to the wrots and anches by an iron ring round cach. When chained, every slave carries two chains -i. e. one from each hand to each foot. A wagon, do to the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the health of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the health of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the health of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the health of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the health of the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles by an iron ring round on the wrists and anceles whe form and in which rides the driver, carrying coarse provisions, and in the year 1833, and will export more the present year. They employ two vessels constantly. There is another house in the bestrict of Columbia they or the wrists and anceles by and in the year 1833, and will export more the present year. They employ two vessels constantly. There is another house in the bedier very young and in the year is allowed to be increasing. The price is depressed in the currency, but the trade is depressed the wrists and ancels by an iron ring round and in the post in the driver was an extense, and their dependent of the winter were an extense and their dependent of the winter were an extense an

ovages to and from the United States. slaves. It is in the recollection of most men, ber, it would follow that the Domestic maria slavers, is abused in nearly every their purchaser. Two slave traders were broad into the United States, when the for-

so from badness and scantiness of pro- women which takes place, is less spoken of this year exceed one hundred thousand. and harsh treatment on board, than is than other particulars relating to that mighty It is a fact worthy of observation, that just known to us, or generally suspected. instrument of torture, a slave auction.

testimony of Mr. Robinson, a member of the cease, the Domestic was ready to begin. following from the letter of Mr. Stan- Lane Seminary, a citizen of Nashville, Ten- The turn of the tide could not have been ay serve to give an inkling of what nessee, where he was graduated, and has calculated with more accuracy! Perhaps we resided.

The females are exposed to the same rude examinations as the men. When a large drove of slaves and sailors treated them most sing them, and in some instances them down upon the deck. They the hold every night. Once on seven dearns, they kept as whole period of four days and seven brought on deck during that females—and they, for purposes and they for purposes the females—and they, for purposes sage belong exclusively to a bystage belong exclusively to a lay-stage l

the finer sensibilities of the soul, because its mean the finer sensibilities of the soul, because we shut out all hope of high dooms to a dishonored sedeath, thousands of the fellow-like the thousands of the fellow-like the thousands of the fellow-like the theory of no avail after the victims come into the southern markets. It it is not just as profitable for the traders the possible for the possible for the traders the possible for the traders the possible for the traders the possible for to sell them in families, they hesitate not a moment to sell them in families, they hesitate not a moment to separate husband and wife—parents and children, and sold at energy and dispose of them to purchasers, residing in securities, and sold at energy and dispose of them to purchasers, residing in securities, and sold at energy and dispose of them to purchasers, residing in securities, and sold at energy and dispose of them to purchasers, residue to the total control of the country, remote from each other. When briety in the southevery soul-driver in hat Christians may happen to dispose of whole families to the same and robbery, and is equally worthy with the foreign to be denounced and treated by hu-

tice of the slave traders, and indeed of their whole tradic do these boasts imply!

assported down the Mississippi Your Committee had long entertained a ut in painful suspicion, that corrupt and degenerate persons from the United States were males and females, old fraudulently introducing and holding slaves subject to the jeers and in the Texas, notwithstanding that slavery ade subject to was abolished forever, throughout all Mexico, in the year 1829. This suspicion was ing to supply the same founded upon the confident calculations of MEMBERS of the NEW-ENGLAND southern planters and politicians upon the for-in- Texas, as a future market of slaves, and upon who was taking down to their known eagerness to purchase or contheir known eagerness to purchased did indulge the deek. Many interesting hope, that even fugitives and intruders from the United States, who should set down in Ebenezer Dole. ish it. I could tell facts conspect for their native land and her apparent Joseph Southwick. le up the hot indignation of every institutions, to attempt to convert a friendly and free, into a slave state. Or, if this were Aaron B. Church. the remembered that this testimony not so, that the Government and people of s. L. Pomroy. sfrom the very scene of these atrocities, Mexico would have too much respect for com the mouths of the sons of slave- themselves to permit those base men to condomn their laws, or even to pollute the soil There is much testimony which might be with their presence. But we now regret to Gibbon Williams, aped up on the subject of the cruelties to say, that we have met with evidence on this oves, which move to market by land. subject, which reduces suspicion to reality. Jonathan Ward, e works of Torrey, Rankin, Bourne, Capt. Alexander, whose work we have be- N. P. Rogers, Child, the Liberator, and the New York fore cited, makes the following statement.

Inti-Slavery Reporter, facts may be found dischered to oppress the soul of any one, whom isstem has not rendered insensible to human asery and the blackest crimes. On this subject Mr. Stanton says—

The slaves are taken down in companies, varying is number from 20 to 500. Men of capital are egaged in the traffic. Go into the principal towns in the bar-rooms, boasting of their adroitages in the bar-rooms, boasting of their adroitages in the bar-rooms, boasting of their adroitages in driving human fest, and describing the properties which they can 'tame down' the spirit of a 'refractory' hey mean to designate that spirit which some high-sailed begro manifests, when he fully recognizes the fact, that God's image is stamped upon him. There are may such negroes in slavery. Their bodies may faint under the indiction of accumulated wrong, but their souls cannot be crushed. After visiting the may faint under the indiction of accumulated wrong, but their souls cannot be crushed. After visiting the may faint under the indiction of accumulated wrong, but their souls cannot be crushed. After visiting the most worthless outcasts enter their territory. I heard of people duced into Texas, in general the most worthless outcasts enter their territory. I heard of people duced into Texas, in general the most worthless outcasts enter their territory. I heard of people duced into Texas, in general the most worthless outcasts enter their territory. I heard of people duced into Texas, in general the most worthless outcasts enter their territory. I heard of people duced into Texas, in general the most worthless outcasts enter their territory. I heard of people duced into Texas, in general the most worthless outcasts enter their territory. I heard of people duced in the people duced in the people and shooting one another with piscusts enter their territory. I heard of people duced in kidnapping free negroes. Again, the Mexicans complain that they are insulted by the Americans, who, contrary to express stipulation, introduce slaves into them, which retaining possession of the country, a compulsory sale will ensue.' Vol. 2, pp. 43—4.'

Josiah Hayward, Bishard B. Wanner

* See Debates of the Virginia Convention.

There is no other branch of commerce, con- Increase Gilbert, cerning which our government has given us no statistical information. It would be un- Thomas Edwards, seemly for a republican government to pub- Chandler Robbins, lish these things, but not at all for a republi- David Cambell,

One of your Committee * has information, on which we can rely, that one house in the District of Columbia exported one thou-

ing from Africa was prescribed by the some A woman, in tones of mellowed despair answered him:—Oh, no, sir, we are not going home! We don't know where we are going. The speculation the New-Orleans papers as landed from the New-Orleans papers as landed from drad and seventy one slaves were reported Calvin Temple in the New-Orleans papers as landed from Horace P. Wakefield, The cruelties exercised in these passages Baltimore, Alexandria, Norfolk and Charlesare not always unavenged by the miserable ton. Supposing this to be an average nummachinents were necessary, is it not that a company of sixty slaves, while march- time Slave Trade supplies that city with no Martin Stowell. ile that the unlimited liberty of crowding through the West some years ago, killed less than twenty thousand slaves every year, Moses Sweetser, jr. measonably and uncomfortably our two of their drivers, and severely wounded three times the annual importation from a- Harrison Pratt, Will not the captains make money slain by the slaves they were driving to mar- eign trade was most brisk. We may add A. Gray, ing it? Will not traders save by it? ket, near Prince Edward Court House, Va., ten thousand for those landed in other states S. Leach, and territories, without touching at Newand fifty to two hundred slaves. It The anguish, wailing and despair which Orleans, and twenty thousand for the inland Sewall Harding. a your Committee that there must be are daily witnessed at the slave market, are trade, making a total of fifty thousand men, James D. White, excessive suffering from straight- themes familiar, -alas! too familiar to us trafficked yearly, like swine and turkeys from from; and we have a painful suspi- all; and your Committee will not now dwell Kentucky. It is supposed by one gentleman Samuel Stratton, hat it is much greater from this cause, upon them. The brutal examination of in this Convention, that the number will John P. Foster,

at the precise time that the foreign slave Jonathan Aldrich, On this topic your Committee refer to the trade was permitted, by our Constitution to owe it to this circumstance, that the law of After slaves arrive in market, they are subjected to the most degrading examinations. The pure a small cance. Being manacled and were unable to manage the cance. It were their muscles and joints critically, to ascertain their probable strength, and will even open their amine their muscles and joints critically, to ascertain their probable strength, and will even open their mouths and examine their toeth, with the same remarks, and the same unconcern, that they would a sult takes place, that they are the only sult takes place, that F slaves are the only

parts of the country and to all Anti-Slavery There are planters in the northern slave-states, Societies, for circulation and signatures, and Otis Converse.

tion, that the Domestic Slave Trade of the sight of God with the foreign, that it equally Moses Thacher. involves the crimes of murder, kidnapping man laws and tribunals as piracy, and those who carry it on as enemies of the human race.

Signed. D. LEE CHILD. JOHN FROST. RAY POTTER JESSE PUTNAM JOSEPH SOUTHWICK.

* Rev. Mr. Frost. + Rev. Mr. Blain, of Pawtucket

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

MAINE. Nathan Winslow. AUGUSTA. CALAIS. BANGOR. WELLS. NEW-HAMPSHIRE. DOVER David Roat. PLYMOUTH. George Kimball.

Calvin Cutler. MASSACHUSETTS. SALEM AND VICINITY. Asa Wiggin,

Schuyler Lawrence, Avery Briggs, William Williams Thomas Drew. William Chase, Richard M. Chipman, Jr. Richard Hood. Benjamin H. Ives. Simeon Coburn, John Holroyd, - Moore, Charles C. Sewall, Milton P. Braman, Richard P. Waters, John A. Innis. Parket Brown.

WINDHAM.

- Pease

J. S. Withington, John Cutts Smith. Thomas Cole, Increase S. Withington, Perez Gill,

E. M. P. Wells, James G. Barbadoes, Amos A. Phelps Samuel E. Sewall. John R. Cambell William B. Oliver, Christopher Robinson, Edward S. Davis,

Ellis Gray Loring,

Abner Forbes.

J. R. Cushing,

Isnac Knapp, Henry Safford,

Daniel Gregg,

Samuel Gooch

Henry C. Miner.

James D. Yates,

John T. Hilton,

David L. Child.

George Titcomb

William Lloyd Garris

DANVERS. Jesse Putram IPSWICH. William Oakes MANCHESTER.

David J. Merrill. Amos Pettingell, Andrew Raymond

HAVERHILL. Dudley Phelps, Nathan Webster. SALISBURY.

LOWELL. Aaron H. Safford, Asa Rand.

Ambrose Kingman Sumner W. Parker. Enoch Peabody, James Nichols SOUTH READING.

Albert G. Sweetser, Jacob Eaton, William Heath. AMREEST. H. Morse, E. Pritchett. William G. Howard.

WALTHAM. George A. Williams, Samuel G. Bemis. HOLDEN. David Fish. Artemus Dryden.

CAMBRIDGE. Dexter Fairbank, Charles Foller, Sidney Willard, Henry Ware, jr. Francis J. Higginson. Henry M. Chamberlain. NEWTON

William G. Crocker. Eben Crane. ATTLEBOROUGH. Jonathan E. Forbush, UXBRIDGE. on, Ephraim Bassett. Effingham L. Capr John M. S. Perry, David Wilson.

GROTON. Amos Farnsworth Isaiah Craggin,

Edward C. Messinger.

ACTON. James D. Woodbury. BARRE.

Moses Gill Grosvenor. SORTH WRENTHAM. SOUTH WEYMOUTH. Charles J. Warren.

WRENTHAM. William Harlow. Joseph Porter. SUNDERLAND Erastus Andrews.

Abiel Fisher. NANTUCKET Edward J. Pompey.

Jonathan Curtiss. NATICE. Edward Palmer.

CHARLESTOWN Oliver Holden. WEST BOYLSTON Philemon R. Russell.

REHOBOTH Otis Thompson. WOBURN. Luther Wright. EAST RANDOLPH.

MEDWAY. Jacob Ide. BROOKLINE. Samuel Philbrick NEW BEDFORD.

David Brigham.

J. O. Choules.

ABINGTON. Daniel Thomas. LITTLETON. Silas Kenney.

FRAMINGHAM. George Trask. HALIFAX. Elbridge G. Howe.

MARSHFIELD. Silas Ripley. Edward Seagrave.

Stetson Raymond. RHODE-ISLAND

PAWTUCKET. Joseph Arnold, John Blain, George W. Walker, William P. Henry, Ray Potter, Samuel Foster Joseph Healy, Rufus Bliss.

PROVIDENCE. Henry E. Benson. Anson Potter. George W. Benson

CONNECTICUT. PLAINFIELD. C. C. Burleigh. Albert Hinckley, BROOKLYN, Herbert Williams Samuel J. May, ABINGTON.

George Sharp. NEW-HAVEN. Alanson Saunders

Charles Grew. NEW-YORK NEW-YORK CITY George Bourne John Frost. Charles Stuart.

HARTFORD.

OHIO. WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE. Elijah Beckwith. KENTUCKY.

James A. Thome.

BOSTONS

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834.

by the terms of the paper, if payment be delayed Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; Mr. Hamilton, the until the first of July ensuing, two dollars and a half President, in the Chair-Messrs. James Fields and will be required, instead of two dollars. Up to that Theodore Bradshaw were appointed Secretariesperiod, it will be in season to pay the latter sum; and when the Conventional Board received the credenus each of them may save half a dollar.

either for six months or one year, or unless they will credentials, and took their seats, viz . become responsible themselves.

On the first of July, we propose to discontinue sending the Liberator to those who shall not have settled for their last year's subscription. We shall be glad to receive our dues as soon as practicable.

REPORT ON THE DOMESTIC SLAVE TRADE.

This Report is from the pen of DAVID LEE CHILD, Esq. Its ability and importance will abundantly atone for its great length. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal, as it clearly shows there are some features in our domestic slave trade more disgusting and horrible than any which are found in the foreign traffic. We cannot hesitate to exclude our own lucubrations when so valuable a document is presented for publication. Our readers, we think, will prefer to have it entire in the present number, rather than continued to another paper.

We owe fresh apologies to our numerous corresoundents; but they will perceive the cause of the delay of their acceptable favors.

EXPENSES OF CONVENTION.

A portion only of the members of the recent Convention have complied with the terms recommended in the Report of the Committee on expenses, and unanimously adopted by the Convention. As many of the members might not have been present when that Report was presented, it is here inserted :-

'The Committee on expenses of Convention beg leave to present the following as their Report—
Resolved, That the members of this Convention, and other Gentlemen disposed, be and they are here-by requested to pay one dollar each, and that any Gentleman have the liberty of paying as much more as he may change.

The Committee would add, that from the best in-formation they have been able to get on this subject, Hall, and of publishing the doings of the Convention.

Per order,

AARON PICKET,

Those Gentlemen who have not paid may forward their dues to Mr. B. C. Bacon, who is authoris ed by the Committee to collect as far as practicable the unpaid fees, and settle the expenses of the Con-

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN- Mr. E. Pritchett for Amherst, Mass.

There will be a strong gathering of abolitionists at this Convention, on Wednesday morning next, of the house of Thompson & Willey, hung in Salem. It is expected that nearly every town in himself this morning, at his residence in the County will send delegates to it. Among those in attendance may be expected Capt. Charles Stuart inned to his room for several days with a dis-Y. Rev. Samuel J. May, Rev. A. A. Phelps, &c. very decided alienation of mind. The ver-&c. We anticipate a rich intellectual and moral dict of the Jury of Inquest was, that he came treat.

MR. MAY'S ADDRESS AT IPSWICH. Rev. Samuel J. May, of Brooklyn, Ct. delivered an address at Ipswich, last Monday evening, to a Tobey of brig Carroll, for the murder of the very large audience, assembled in the meetinghouse of Rev. D. T. Kimball. The address was most solemn and impressive, directed particularly to heard with the deepest feeling & the most breathless Ipswich, offered the following resolution, which was Messrs. Willard and Washburn for the prisread by Mr. May, and the opinion of the audience being requested, it was adopted almost unanimously

three or four hands were raised against it. Resolved, That it is our duty to do unto others as we would have them do unto ourselves; that we HOLD these truths to be self-evident; that all men ARE created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain UNALIENABLE rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness: that we believe that slavery is utterly condemned by this great precept and these great declarations, and that it ought to be immediately and totally abolished by the immediate the slaves, without their expatriation. rediate emancipation of

On the negative being repeatedly called for, only

On Friday evening of last week, addresses on the subject of slavery were delivered in the Rev. Mr. Milton's meeting-house in Newburyport, by the Rev. Mr. May and Mr. James A. Thome, before a large

On Tuesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Frost, of Whitesboro', N. Y. delivered an address on the same subject at the Brick meeting-house in Lowell; and last evening another was given in the same place, in the Rev. Mr. Twining's meeting-house, by Charles Stuart, Esq. and other gentlemen. Mr. S. addressed a large audience in Concord, N. H. en Tuesday evening last.

Can nothing be done to gag these fanaties, and stop the progress of this alarming fanaticism? They are incessant in their efforts, and it cannot be dis guised that they are making converts with extraordinary facility.

We shall show our approbation of the poetical efusion of M. A. C. by inserting it in our next number. 'M. B.' is on file for an early insertion.

An advocate of the 'glorious scheme of coloniza ion,' over the signature of Illinois Winter, has sent a letter to us from Andover, in which he controverts a statement made a short time since in our columns by our esteemed friend Rev. P. R. Russell, respecting the result of a discussion at West Boylston. We know not whether to regard the letter as bearing a genuine signature or not; but as it is quite brief, and as the postage upon it was paid by the author, we shall endeavor to give it an insertion next week.

The public exhibition of speaking, by some of our colored youth, went off very creditably on Wednesday evening last, in the Lower Hall of the Temple. The pieces were well committed to memory, and some of them spoken with considerable ef

TF We are indebted to a colored friend in New. York, for the following intelligence re specting the organization of the General Colored Convention in that city.-We regret our inability to attend this very important assemblage, owing to our numerous engagements; but we doubt not its proceedings will be characterised by a lofty and liberal spirit, and a high degree of intelligence.

[For the Liberator.] CONVENTION OF THE FREE PEOPLE OF

MR. EDITOR-As I have a leisure moment, I will mprove it by penning a few lines in reference to the Convention. It is now in session, and our city is alive with the delegates and visiters. Our boardingouses are filled to overflowing. The Conventional Board received the delegates in Chatham-street Chapel yesterday morning, in a most becoming manner. The spacious edifice was filled at an early hour principally with persons of color. The throne of grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Raymond, pastor of the Baptist Church; an able sermon was preached by Rev. S. E. Cornish; an appropriate and well written address was delivered by Mr. William Hamilton, senr. The choir from St. Philip's Church, accompanied with the members of the Musical Society of Boston, led by Mr. Aaron Connor, filled the chapel with a 'joyful noise.' After adopting an im-Those of our subscribers who have not paid their portant resolution, in relation to a public meeting, subscriptions for the present year, are reminded that tials of the several delegations, and appointed a com-Our Agents are requested not to receive any new mittee to nominate the officers to organize the Consubscribers, unless payment be made in advance vention. The following gentlemen presented their

MASSACHESETTS. Boston .- James G. Barbadoes, Thomas Cole, John E. Scarlet. New-Bedford .- James Barry, Nathan Johnson.

CONNECTICUT. New-Hoven .- Henry M. Merriman, Alexander C.

Hartford .- Hosea Easton.

NEW-YORK. New-York City .- Benjamin F. Hughes, William Hamilton, senr., Henry Sipkins, Samuel Harden-

burg, Peter Voglesang. Brooklyn .- George Hogarth, Henry E. Thompson, Henry Brown, Thomas S. Thompson, Abraham Brown.

Catskill .- Robert Jackson. Poughkeepsie .- Nathan Blount, James Gray. New-Town .- James Jackson, J. W. C. Penning-

NEW-JERSEY. Trenton.—Abner H. Francis.
Newark.—John D. Closson, Henry Drayton, Henry Ogden.

PENNSYLVANIA. Wilkesbarre.-William Brewer. Chester .- William II. Chapman, Samuel Van Brenklen. Philodelphia .-Columbia .- Stephen Smith, Joshua P. B. Eddy. Carlisle .- John Peck, Samuel G. Hutchens,

Frederick A. Hinton. MARYLAND. Baltimore.-Samuel Hiner, J. B. Snowdon, Wm. D. Jenkins, Samuel G. Matthews, Robert Cowley.

onto. Owen Nickens. HENRY SIPKINS, President. WM. HAMILTON, 1st. Vice Pres. 2d. Vice Pres. J. D. CLOSSON. BENJAMIN F. HUGHES, Secretary. ABNER H. FRANCIS, Assistant Sec PLUTARCH. Yours, &c. New-York, June 3d, 1834.

NEW AGENTS. Rev. Otis Converse, of Grafton, Mass. is authoris. ed to act as Agent for the Liberator in Grafton; and

Melancholy Suicide .- Mr. Newton Willey, from England, Rev. Mr. Frost from Whitesboro, N. ease of the brain, which had occasioned a to his death by hanging himself, while in a state of mental derangement.—Transcript of yesterday.

Capital Trial .- The trial of Capt. Henry cook of said vessel, George Hart, at sea in November last, has engaged the U S. Cir-The Jury returncuit Court for 2 or 3 days. the hearts and consciences of christians, and was ed into Court at half past 11 o'clock yesterday with a verdict of NOT GUILTY .- Mr. attention. After the address, Mr. Wm. Oakes, of Dunlap was counsel for the Government, and oner.

Election of Speaker .- According to notice previously given, Mr. Speaker Stevenson resigned his office and his seat in Congress on Monday last. The House immediately proceeded to elect a successor; and on the tenth ballot, Mr. Bell of Tennessee was chosen, having 114 of 213 votes.

Dreadful Shipwrecks .- By the mails of yesterday and to-day, we have received intelligence of the loss of thirteen square rigged vessels, accompanied with the loss of probably not less than six hundred lives!! All the vessels, we believe, were British, and nearly all bound to Quebec with emigrants.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

EXHIBITION.

N Exhibition will be given on THURS-A DAY EVENING NEXT, June 12, by the Philomathean Society, at Broadway Hall, No. 440, Broadway, New-York, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the benefit of the anti-slavery cause. ORDER OF EXERCISES.

PART I. Music. James Field. Address, (Original) Music. Messrs. T. Jen-Dialogue (original) nings & G. Moore. Music.

Poem (original) Music. PART II. John Peterson.

Address (original) Music. W.S. Jennings & F. A. Debate Hilliary. Music.

R. F. Wake. Poem (selected) Doors open at half past 6. Exercises to ommence at half past 7 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. P. A. BELL.

J. R. CAMBELL,

Something for the Boston Recorder next week.

INFORMS his friends that he keeps at 17 Clinton-Street, where they can buy the best of BOOTS and SHOES, lower than at any other Store in the City.

THEY TELL ME LIFE, &c. BY H. C. DEAKIN, ESQ.

They tell me life is like a dream, a bright, brief dream and o'er: They tell me life is like a stream that seeks the

They tell me life is like a flower, that blooms

If so, then life is only death, in holiday array! But ah! I cannot think thy brow, my beautiful and bright! Is but the seat where death enthroned feeds on this

eve of light; Nor can I think that thy dear cheek, so redelent of Is damasked only to attract the despot of the tomb.

been prest? And have I not in rapture oft reclined upon thy

breast? And ah! how often have thy lips to thy betrothed's flown! They tasted not of death, my love! I felt them but

mine own Out on the withering thought, that dooms such lustre

I say, 't is false, for unto me, Heaven all thy beauty

Away! away! I give to Death, to despot Death

For God himself in love has said, 'the virtuous never die.

THE YOUNG MOTHER.

She stands, amidst the glittering crowd, The same in form and face As when at first her sweet checks glowed, Even in this very place. The same bright tresses bind her brow The same rich pearls her hair, Her lips are just as roseate now,

Her hands as soft and fair. She looks the same young radiant bride As when we saw her first, When in her flush of happiest pride Upon our eyes she burst. And even now she leans, as then, Upon her husband's arm: Yes-'t is the very same again,

With every faultless charm. Yes, there 's a change-her eyes are still Most beautiful and bright; But they seem, beneath their lids, to fill With softer, tender light.

Her voice is sweet, and rich, and low, And just as musical; But 't is grown more like a river's flow, Than a fountain's laughing fall.

Still, still she smiles as radiantly, When friends are speaking near; But in her smile there 's less of glee, And more of bliss sincere. 'T is not the brilliant scene around That her quiet heart beguiles;

In her pure spirit may be found The fountain of her smiles. Now, ever and anon, her eye

Is fixed on vacancy,
And she seems to listen earnestly; For, 'midst the revelry, In fancy comes an infant's wail, Or its murmuring in its sleep And the splendid hall seems cold and pale When such visions o'er her creep

And though the scene is very fair, She wearies for her home And thinks the hour to take her there Will never, never come! She, who once watched time in pain, That would too quickly flow-On, sure she might be gayer then, But she is happier now.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS

Love never sleens! The mother's eve Bends o'er her dving infant's bed : And as she marks the moments fly, While death creeps on with noiseless tread, Faint and distressed, she sits and weeps, With beating heart! ' Love never sleeps! Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form Despite the horrors of the storm,

O'erburthened nature sinks to rest; But o'er them both another keeps His midnight watch. 'Love never sleeps!' Around-above-the angel bands Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men;

With pitying eyes and eager hands They raise the soul to hope again; Free as the air, their pity sweeps The storms of time! ' Love never sleeps!' And round-beneath-and over all

O'er men and angels, earth and heaven. A Higher bends! The slightest call Is answered; and relief is given: In hours of wo, when sorrow steeps The heart in pain- 'He never sleeps!' Oh! God of love! our eyes to thee, Tired of the world's false radiance, turn And as we view thy purity, We feel our hearts within us burn; Convinced, that in the lowest deeps Of human ill- Love never sleeps!

(From the Baltimore Visiter.) TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM WIRT. It is not that the voice of eloquence Is hushed forever-that the mighty mind Has spurged its humble, earthly tenement, And sought the dwelling of congenial spirits; It is not that the smile of playful wit Has ceased to hover o'er the clay-rold lip; That the bright eye of pure intelligence Has ceased to sparkle with the beam of thought; 'T is not for this we mourn; 't is that the heart, That gen'rous fountain of the purest feeling, That centre of the warmest, kindest love, Is dry and cold. We weep not for the great, We mourn the good alone; no tear we drop Upon the grave-stone of the famed and lofty, But o'er the bier-late-but too early bier, Of the departed virtuous, 't is our lot To weep, alas! in vain. His was the magic To strike the silver chords, whose music vibrated Through the warm pulses of the feeling soul; His was the voice that only spoke in friendship His was the breast that only beat in love-But why should I go on? His country mourns Beneath God's sun he left no enemy; The brightest inspiration could not dictate A nobler tribute, or a loftier praise.

THE YOUNG LADY'S CHOICE. Give me the man that 's learned without pretence, Blest with good nature and good common sense; Whose generous, open, understanding heart Disdains to act a mean, dissembling part; Who once from virtue's path hath never strayed, Deceived a fair one, nor a friend betraved: Where virtue reigns with an unbounded sway, There, sense and reason prompt one to obey. Such be the man with whom I spend my life. Or never let me own the name of wife.

> So full of artless jealousy is guilt, It spills itself, in fearing to be spilt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PERFECT WIFE.

Burke's portrait of his lady is thus introduced by Prior, in his life of that statesman: 'Added to the affectionate admiration of his talents, Mrs. Burke possessed accomplishments, good sense, goodness of heart, and a sweetness of manners and disposition, which served to allay many of the anxieties of his future career, the labor to obtain fame and independence, the fretful moments attendant on severe duty, the irritations produced by party and political zeal, the tempestuous passions engendered by constant con-tention in parliamentary life. He repeatedly declared that 'every care vanished the mo-ment he entered under his own roof.' He wrote the following beautiful descriptive pa-For have not on thy brow, my love, my fond lips oft per-the idea of a perfect wife-which he presented to her one morning on the anniversary of their marriage, delicately headed

'The character of -,' leaving her to fill up the blank. It is as follows:

THE CHARACTER OF -

'I intended to give the idea of a woman, if it at all answers any original I shall be pleased; for if such a person as I would describe really exists, she must be far superior to my description, and such as I might love too well to be able to paint as I ought.

arising from features, from complexion, or from shape: she has all three in a high degree but it is not by these that she touches my heart: it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility, which a face can express that forms her beauty.

'She has a face that just raises your attention at first sight-it grows on you every moment, and you wonder that it did no more raise your attention at first.

'Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. 'Her features are not perfectly regular :

that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be loved, for it is never animated. 'Her stature is not tall; she is made to be the admiration of every person; but the hap-

piness of one. 'She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.

'There is often more of the coquette shown in an affected plainness than a tawdry fineness; she is always clean without precision or affectation. Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness, that softens the features without discomposing them; she is usually grave. Her smiles are inexpressible.

'Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a companion from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come very close to her to hear it.

'To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her un-

ness of the choice she makes. as she ought not to say or do.

things, not by reasoning but sagacity; most gether; for in the inward Bran and Skin of women, and many good ones, have a close- the Wheat, is contained a Quality which is principle to extend the hand of fellowship to ness and something selfish in their dispositions: she has a true generosity of temper; of, the Bread which is made of fine and coarse ties, maintains good order—who manifests a the most extravagant cannot be more un-together, will not only be sweeter, and keep deep interest in the welfare of general sobounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in their disposition.

world better: no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge.

a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on that subject; and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

ty for the one as the other, for the support of breeding, and those who do not.

ty for the one as the other, for the support of breeding, and those who do not.

into new friendships, which, as they have no the one nor the other have the true operation significance .- Daniel Webster. foundation in reason, serve only to multiply of the flour of wheat. and embitter disputes: it is long before she warmer than her's after the lapse of years.

never degrades her judgment by immoderate | Efficacy of natural things.' or ill placed praises, for every thing quiet is contrary to her gentleness of disposition, and

of hers.'

A FINE WOMAN.

modern writers, and the inspired author of the book of Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, while the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family, and a useful member of society. The one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff, and the loom. The business of the one Temperance Recorder. is pleasure, the pleasure of the other is business. The one is admired abroad, the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in the world equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

FEMALE CHARACTER.

sensibility of heart. At least we always consay .- This, to people of good understanding, house. will be a sufficient check

Let a woman be decked with all the emproach of every thing hurtful.

ANECDOTE OF A DEAF MAN.

swers he gave him, concluded beforehand, to the office of the Home Department in orwhat he would say to him. I will first say der to present a petition, asking that the sen-

said 'tell me, friend, how is your health?' 'Why do you ask,' said the sick man, 'I about 250,000. um dying of a fever.'

the patient, meaning abuse. deaf man. 'Who is your physician?'

'I wish you joy,' answered his deaf friend; 'She is handsome, but it is not a beauty bids our asking a second time.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is a most admirable lesson containnah More's 'Strictures on the modern System of Female Education.'

youthful must cease to be young, and the ed, it is a most severe trial for those women to lay down their beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober reason of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded they may have hitherto been, they will be wanted now. When admirers fall away, and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven to retire within itself, and if it finds no entertainment at home, it will be driven back again upon ting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters, exclusively for the transient period of youth, when it is to maturer life we ought to advert? Do we not educate for a crowd, forgetting that they are to live at for show, and not for use-for time, and not

to Health,' an old book published in London in 1691.

'If you set any value on Health, and have cause that which is fine, is naturally of an implicit credit. 'She does not display it so much in saying obstructive and stopping quality; but on the or doing striking things, as in avoiding such contrary, the other, which is coarse, is of a Cleansing and Opening Nature; therefore yards 'She discovers the right and wrong of that bread is best which is made of both toof a sweet friendly Nature, by reason where- every man who discharges faithfully his dulonger moist, but is also more wholesome and ciety—whose deportment is upright, and easy of digestion, gently loosening the bow—whose mind is intelligent, without stopping 'No person of so few years can know the els-it will strengthen also more than the to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or other bread, made of fine bolted flour. It draws a thread. There is nothing so distant must be confessed that the Nutrimentive from all natural rule and natural claim as the Her politeness seems to flow rather from Quality is contained in the fine flour; yet in reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forctive Quality, and there is as great a necessi- itating compliance, the well off are too apt She does not run with girlish engerness from the coarsest and branny part, neither ples of virtue, they frequently sink into in-

pecting every hour to receive some from N. Y. Jour. of Com. New-York, and if he could wait till the next It is pleasant to observe how different day, I would supply him, to which he assentsold it to the same man I had bought it of

at an advance of about 75 cts. per gallon.'

ed his wife, and then committed spicide.

On the 24th ult. Alanson Rowell, of Fairport, Monroe county, in a fit of delirium tremens, drowned himself in the Erie canal.

which they are most sensibly interested. cause, commenced breaking the furniture Never indulge yourselves in ridicule on re- and beating her, and at length tore an infant

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London Trades Union, to the number A deaf gentleman determined to visit a sick friend, and as he could not hear the an-How do you do?' the sick man will answer, tence of seven years transportation passed Better.' I will say, Amen! may it be last- upon six members of the Dorsetshire Union, ing. Then, I will say, What food do you take? He will say 'rice.' I will say, I am thankful you have some appetite. My next inquiry will be, Who is your physician? He will answer 'the great Dr. such a one;' and procession, and several regiments of troops, I will say, May God grant a speedy cure, by together with 2000 Police officers, were put in readiness to act at a moment's warning. The deaf gentleman accordingly made Happily there was no occasion for their inhis appearance. Ushered into the room, he terference. The whole number of men belonging to the London Trades Union is A serious riot occurred at Oldham, the

'Amen! may it be so,' ejaculated the deaf borough represented by Cobbett, on the 15th of April, arising out of a strike for higher The poor patient felt angry, and when his visitor asked him, what he ate, 'Dirt,' cried operatives assembled and took the administration of law into their own hands by march-'May your appetite be good,' rejoined the ing around and compelling all the laborers in the various cotton mills to join in the 'The angel of death,' shouted the fevered strike. It happened that one of them, belonging to a Mr. Taylor, was closed against them. It was surrounded by a high wall-'I hope God will grant you a speedy relief.' but such was their eagerness to effect their This anecdote shows us the folly of prepose, that they undertook to scale it. In tending to answer about things we do not the attempt, a man of the name of Bently distinctly hear, because our silly pride for was shot and killed. The mob increased several periodicals, for making a speech to immediately both in numbers and in fury, and proceeded to the work of desolation by day. No one has ever entertained a higher pulling down the buildings of all who were obnoxious to them. For two days Oldham ed in the following extract from Miss Han- presented a melancholy scene. Not a female moved in the streets. By the active measures of the civil and military authorities, 'Since then, there is a season when the order and tranquillity were restored.

Advices from Portugal are to the evening beautiful to excite admiration, to learn to of the 14th April. The cause of Don Pedro grow old gracefully is, perhaps, one of the rarest and most valuable acts that can be still prospers. An attack by the Miguelites on St. Ubes has been repulsed with considtaught to woman. And, it must be confessfrom Spain are to April 16th. The army not been educated in those principles of West Side. destined for the invasion of Portugal, in pursuit of Don Carlos, was on its march.

A Giant.-If a statement which we find in one of our Mexican papers, is to be relied on, the country of the Incas has given birth to a human prodigy, worthy to stand by the side of Goliah. He is an Indian, about 18 years the whole nation! of age: height, three varas,* less one inch, the world with increased force. Yet forget. equal to about 8 feet 3 inches. His body is well formed and robust; but his face and head hideous, having a small narrow forehead, a mis-shapen cranium, and but little him, What he will do with that Divine Conhair; nose slender above, but large and dilated near the nostrils; large mouth; lips home?—for a crowd, and not for themselves? thick and curved; teeth small and separated from each other; small chin, and neither on it nor on his upper lip, is any beard visible. the praise of men, more than the praise and about five bottles, and all approbation of God.' If he is imbued with Shoe, 21 points; length of his hand from the the excellency of that spirit which shone in wrist to the end of his great finger, 10 inches. the example of the lamented Wirt, and Bread. An extract from 'Tyron's Way Lastly, he is erect, of a melancholy disposition, and his flesh exhibits a general laxness, like that of children. These particulars are stated in a letter from a person declared by derstanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on; but in the good-

*One hundred and eight raras are equal to 100

Social Intercourse .- We should make it a the bran is contained the opening and diges- ed smile, the checked conversation, the hes

'By what has been said, we may gather The Rev. Messrs. Arms and Coan who trial may itself contribute to animate thy the most eminent Physicians of Europe chooses, but then it is fixed forever, and the first hours of romantic friendships are not that the eating of fine bread is inimical to the exertions by the thought that the eating of fine bread is inimical to the exertions by the thought that the greater thy the endurance now, the greater will be thy re
Empires as the greatest luxury they can be a supported in the original may used contribute to animate thy the most eminent Physicians of Europe and the exertions by the thought that the greater thy endurance now, the greater will be thy reson, and was first invented to gratifie Wan- Southern extremity of this continent, have ward hereafter. The wildest temptation being a preventative as 'And as she never disgraces her good na. ton and Luxurious persons, who are ignorant returned. They spent two months among must shortly have an end; the fiercest flame contagious diseases—and they are and they are an end; ture by severe reflections on any body, so she both of themselves, and the true Virtue and the Patagonians and others, and although must burn out for want of fuel; the most troduced in the United States in a new A Confession. A member of the late the evenness of her virtue; she has a steady Temperance Convention at Utica, related tile movements against one another, treated away; but the hope which is visible to the open to the public, and will be admin the evenness of her virtue; she has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more frem the female character, than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre.

The movements against one another, treated the missionaries as friends. They also experienced uninterrupted courtesy from the whaleing and sealing vessels on the coast.

She has such virtues as make us value to me the following anecdote:—'Several perienced uninterrupted courtesy from the whaleing and sealing vessels on the coast.

We understand these gentlemen are of the movements against one another, treated the missionaries as friends. They also experienced uninterrupted courtesy from the whaleing and sealing vessels on the coast.

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They also experienced uninterrupted courtesy from the whaleing and sealing vessels on the coast.

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They also experienced uninterrupted courtesy from the whale gentlement and the missionaries as friends.

The movements against one another, treated to the missionaries as friends.

They also experienced uninterrupted courtesy from the whale gentlement and the missionaries as friends.

They also e the truly great of our own sex; she has all which he sold to me at the customary price, opinion, that although there is no obstacle to end. Thy heart may break, but thy good relief) of all Chronic Diseases. Works the winning graces that make us love even the faults we see in the weak and beautiful gallon, and wished for a hogshead of Jamaica rum to take back with him. I told him scattered, as to render it inexpedient to esthat I had not the rum on hand, but was extra lablish missions among them at present.— will give thee a crown of life!'—Heber.

Afflicting Occurrence.-We are informed ed. I had the whiskey rolled into the cellar, transferred into an old rum hogshead, Roberts, formerly of Marblehead, was murand women to charnel-houses; and all the Without and manufactured, and on the following day dered in the vicinity of New-Orleans, by a summer long, men are recovering from the been performed, or pretending to an gang of villains about six weeks since. The utmost reliance may be placed upon Illinois about four years ago, purchased a deadly. And the fruits of autumn are laid system of Medicine itself, useful to the this statement, and as it evinces a willing- small farm and commenced business. During ness to make all the atonement the nature the last winter, he returned to Marblehead languages of Europe; the other opens her of the case admits, we wish there were for the purpose of settling up his affairs, and many more to imitate this example of leav- at the time of his death, was on his way to for eternity; and he that escapes till winter, up with great expense, at the corner of land ing the business and making confession. Illinois to rejoin an affectionate wife and a number of children, who were anxiously awaiting his return, when the hand of the Fruits of Intemperance.-On the 7th ult. assassin put a period to his existence and at Toronto, U. C. an intemperate man while their last earthly hopes. He was an indusunder the influence of intoxication, murder- trious and enterprising man, and his loss is deeply lamented .- Lynn Record.

The Camden Republican speaks of a lady named Hannah Simpkins, aged 68 years, who On the 30th ult. a Mr. Holmes, of the same a few days since left home on her twentyplace, in a fit of intoxication, stabbed himself third tour to the state of Ohio, where some Women are greatly deceived when they bare think that they recommend themselves to and manifested a great anxiety to recover, the other sex by an indifference to religion. but died in twenty hours, but not until he year, making forty-four times that she has Every man who knows human nature, con- had solemnly warned many of his intemper- crossed the Alleghany mountains. Within nects a religious feeling with softness and ate neighbors to shun the intoxicating cup. the last twenty years she has travelled thirty The New-York Whig says, that a man one thousand miles, and what is more singu sider the want of it a proof of that masculine who kept a sailor boarding house in Water lar, all these journeys have been travelled on spirit, which of all your faults we dislike the street on returning to his house on Monday foot; and she has subsisted principally by most. Besides men consider your religion evening in a partial state of inebriation, be- the charity of those benevolent people she as the best security for that female virtue in came jealous of his wife from some trivial has met with on her journies .- Phil. Gaz.

The choice of a Wife .- The whole secret igious subjects, nor give countenance to it from her breast, seized it by the legs and of choosing well in matrimony, may be taught in others by seeming diverted in what they beat out its brains against the walls of the in three words-explore the character. A violent love fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve Great Fire at Millersburg .- We are in- that has merit enough to justify romantic bellishments of art and the gifts of nature formed, (says the Masillon, Ohio, Gazette, of love, though thousands and thousands may yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it the 13th ult.) by a gentleman who visited reasonably inspire that gentle esteem which blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not Millersburg, Homes Co. yesterday, that the is infinitely better. A woman worshipper only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue, village was nearly destroyed by fire on Sun- and a woman hater both derive their mistakes It is a delicate feeling in the soul, which day afternoon last. Thirty buildings were from ignorance of the female world; for if all equally cheap for cash only, at the Lonmakes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility, that warns her to shun the appearance of every thing hustful and the conflagration, 18 of the conflagration, 18 of derstood, they would be found too good to be sensibility, that warns her to shun the appearance of every thing hustful and the conflagration, 18 of the conflagration, 18 of derstood, they would be found too good to be shated, and yet not good enough to be ideligible.

We have not heard the established and yet not good enough to be ideligible.

Cure for Thirst .- Of boiling soft water take three quarters, and of fresh tamarinds one quarter-put them together in an earthone quarter—put them together in an off the liquor—bottle it, and in about four weeks it will be fit for use—and a wine glass full of spitting of Blood—all diseases of the contract of the co it in hot weather, is one of the most agreea- and lungs, and indeed every the ble, healthful nectars, and most powerful extinguisher of thirst ever discovered.—En-

glish Magazine.

Dreadful Shipwreck .- The fine ship Shenandoah, Rose, which sailed from Bremerhaven on the 16th of April, bound to Baltimore, even the most incredulous of the with 190 passengers, was cast away the same day, or the following night, on the Mellum, near the Bremer beacon, and went to pieces, with the loss of thirty passengers, drowned! The remainder have returned to port.

Ackerman, the well known London publisher of annuals, engravings, &c. died on the 30th March last; he was a native of Schallberg, in Saxony; bred to the trade of a coach test,) that it will effectually relie maker; he emigrated to England, previous to the French Revolution.

MORAL.

[From the New-England Telegraph.] NATIONAL SABBATH-BREAKERS.

We cannot but approve of the just rebuke, which Mr. Webster has received, from degree of respect for any of our public men, than we have for Mr. Webster; and our grief on hearing of the fact to which we have alluded, has been in proportion to our respect. When such an example is set before a whole nation, of flagrant disregard to the law and Spruce street, two doors below Soo authority of God, in the profanation of his holy day; it presents a just occasion for grief and mourning. We consider it much ore reprehensible in Mr. Webster, than if he were not a professor of religion, and had 42, North 4th street, four doors below sound morality, for which it might well be expected New-England's sons would ever have the highest regard. The sin of Sabbath-breaking, is not, with him, a sin of ignorance; but the sin of one 'who knew the Lord's will, and did it not;' and it is most emphatically a sin committed in the sight of

While Mr. Webster expressed his attachment to the principles of our national 'Constitution,' and his determination to maintain them to the last; we would respectfully ask stitution, or MORAL CODE, which Gop has I was a distressing object to look at a given for the government of his rational and pain I suffered was almost beyond moral subjects? Let him beware of 'loving ance. It is now, about six weeks sine which combined the lowly Christian with the lisfied of the truth of this statement. illustrious statesman and profound politicien; he will neither be ashamed nor afraid to decline the capricious honors of a city populace, that he may honor and obey the 'RULER OF appearance was but a short time ago. NATIONS. We know that some will be disposed to

apologize for Mr. Webster; but, for ourselves, we have no idea that a man's character, station and responsibilities, as a politician, release him from his moral obligation to keep the law of God; nor do we believe public .- In the fall of 1831, I took as that any man has any reasonable excuse, for throwing the weight of his example on the side of national Sabbath-breakers.

* We are not sure that Mr. Webster is now in communion with any Church; but we have been informed, we believe on good authority, that while at Dartmouth, he was a member of the College Church.

TIME AND ETERNITY

Oh thou, whoever thou art, that art tempted PATENT FOR THE UNITED to commit a sin, do thou think on death, and hope of Heaven will raise thy courage above the fiercest threatenings of the world; the fear of hell will rob its persuasions of their Medicine. These Baths are well known enchantments; and the very extremity of thy the medical faculty as being patron they found the people of a peculiarly savage bitter cup, when drunk to the dregs, will perfect form, and with the greatest

Death .- Nature hath given us one harvest every year, but Death hath two, and the of the Medical Gentlemen in behalf of evils of the spring, till the dog-days come, derful knowledge, he would merely removed from Marblchead to the State of and then the Syrian star makes the summer would be happy to render the Baths, up for all the year's provisions; and the man Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it that gathers them eats, and surfeits, and dies, enlightened public to decide. and needs them not, and himself is laid up only stays for another opportunity, which the and Cambridge Streets, and other distempers of that quarter minister to him have been purchased to be fitted up as with great variety. Thus Death reigns in iliary establishments. It may be proper all the portions of our time. The autumn fruits provides disorders for us, and tions are used-no hot medicines, winter's cold turns them into sharp diseases: water-but it is in fact, an union of the #3 and the spring brings flowers to strew our hearse, and the summer gives green turfand | Medica-therefore called Vegetable. brambles to bind upon our graves. Calentures and surfeits, cold and agues, are the four quarters of the year, and all minister to Death; and you can go no whither but you er diseases of the Feet, diseases of tread on dead men's bones .- Jeremy Taylor.

LONDON HATS.

CASH STORE. EST Superfine London Hats, BEST Superior 3d do. Best American Beaver Hats 2d quality do. do. Very Fine do. do. do. do. Imitation Beaver Superfine London Silk Hats,

do. American do. do. Men's, Boy's, and Children's, Hair Cloth Caps-Bombazine, Silk, and Hair Cloth Stocks-Superfine Linen Bosoms and Collars-Travelling Trunks and Hat Boxes-Rose Wood and Whalebone Canes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 12.

TO THE PUBLIC. SIROP LES HERBE

all those affections that originate purity of the blood. To those who afflicted with any of these trouble tions, a trial is only necessary to its powers-and it may be taken in delicate state of health, being pur bination of Herbs, Roots, Plants. The proprietor of this 'Syrep ommend it in the general style has made a Thousand Cures, o produce Hundreds of Certificate can only say from experience. The proprietor of the 'Syrop,' hor subjoin the following certificates sons who have been relieved by the manner they have stated, and not had any return of their symptoms time. She could furnish many n the efficacy of the 'Syrop,' but sh that these will have the effect of those who may be laboring under complaints she has mentioned to tr is all she asks; being fully sat whenever it has a trial, its virtues wi knowledged and its credit establi

E. MOORE, Phila The 'Syrop' can be had by addres ters (post paid) to the Proprietor. side-or to her Agents, Budd, West No. 249, Market st., Harlan & Sale W. corner of Fifth and Miner stre Lydia White, at the Free Labor Stor Philadelphia, January 1, 1834

MRS. MOORE,-I make the following ment from a hope of being services those of my fellow creatures who affected as I have been. It is now than five years since I was first a with scrofula. Nearly five years of I had the advice and attendance of the most skilful physicians of this city skill availed nothing : on the contra disease gained ground daily, and atth began to take your syrop, and has and every vestige of the disease la peared. Any person who wishes to ly to call at my house, and see me, who will be satisfied with my present app and I can easily satisfy them as to wh MRS. STAKELY, Opposite Alley. Philadelphia, January 24, 1833.

MRS. MOORE-Having received see cided relief from your Syrop Les He I feel it my duty to make it known to cold, and it settled on my breast. every thing, but without obtaining I continued this way until March last, I commenced taking the 'Syrop: taking two bottles I was so far restore discontinue its use, and I have had no

of the symptoms since. JANE WIL Price's Court, Lombard, above 3d st Philadelphia, April, 1833.

STATES.

Tic Doloroux, Cancers, Imposthum other complaints incident to the human in

Dr. M. will personally superintend t rious Baths, and attend to the pres Without boasting of the cures that

Those spacious premises have be

state, that no mercury or mineral preps

ples of the Materia Medica with the Herb Teeth and Corns; he will undertake extract scientifically, Bunions on the jo compound or cancerous Toe Nails, and Eyes, &c.

Male Patients only attended to by Mrs. Mott, the Females and Children. out door cases can be attended to. N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Right for villages, towns, or cities, in any land the United States, with a guarantee extension sive—together with the Medicines and Book

of Directions, by application to DR. MOTI. corner of Lynde and Cambridge-streets. FREE LABOR AND TEMPERANCE

GROCERY STORE. THE Subscriber having commenced the above establishment at No. 161, South Sixth Street, between Pine and Lember Sts., next door to Bethel Church, where respectfully solicits the favors of his friend and the public generally, and hopes by strict

attention to merit their patronage. Also, a constant supply of Anti-Slavil Books, Pamphlets, &c. will be kept constant ly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM WHIPPER. Philadelphia, March 22.

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